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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

IN THREE PARTS.

I.

AN ORIGINAL AND COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

II.

FAMILIAR PHRASES AND DIALOGUES.

III.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, IN THE ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

WITH COPIOUS TABLES OF THE CONTRACTIONS.

BY REV. WM. NEILSON, D.D.

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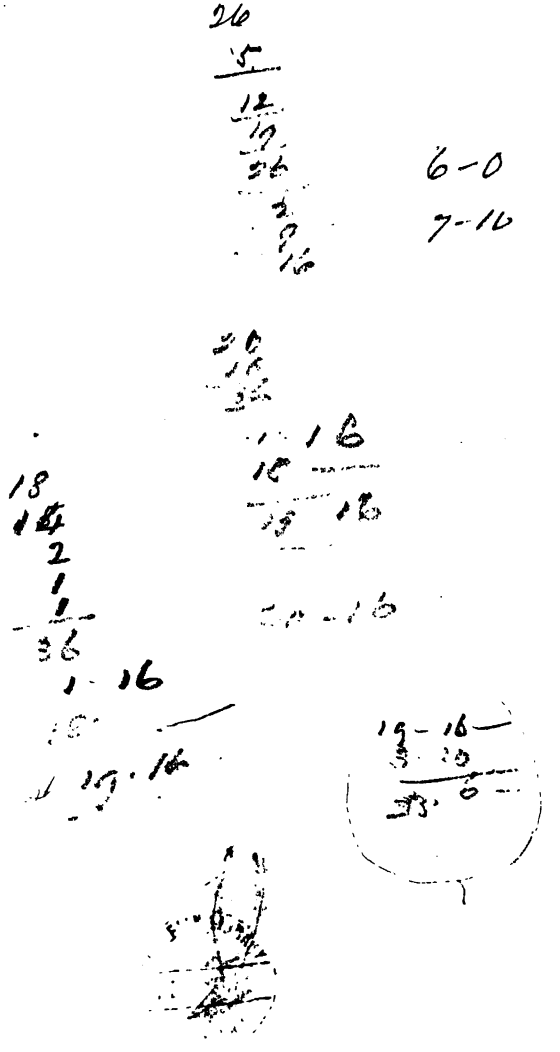

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

IN IRISH THERE ARE SEVENTEEN LETTERS:

		SOUND, (1) *see page ///*	EXAMPLE.
A	1	long, as *a* in bar,	bán, white.
	2	short, as *a* in hat,	tar, come thou.
	3	obscure, as *a* in negative (2)	liomsa, with me.
B	1	as *b* in boy,	bean, a woman.
C	1	before e or i, as *k* in king,	ciall, sense.
	2	before a, o or u, as *c* in call,	cath, a battle.
D	1	thick, before a, o, or u, this sound is not found in English, (3)	dán, a poem.
	2	liquid, before e or i, as *d* in guardian,	deanmad, forgetfulness.
E	1	long as *ea* in great,	fe, six.
	2	short, as *e* in let,	foillse, light.
F	1	as *f* in fan,	fáilte, welcome.
G	1	before e or i, as *g* in get,	gean, love.
	2	before a, o, or u, as *g* in gun,	gorm, blue.
I	1	long, as *ie* in field,	rig, a king.
	2	short, as *i* in fit,	min, meal.
L	1	single, as *l* in ale,	mil, honey.
	2	double, this sound is not found in English, (4)	mall, slow.
	3	liquid, as *l* in valiant,	buille, a blow.
M	1	as *m* in man,	mo, my.
N	1	single, as *n* in now,	duine, a man.
	2	double, this sound is not found in English, (5)	ceann, a head

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		SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
	3	liquid, as *n* in new,	baɪ̃ñe, milk.
O	1	long, as *o* in more,	mór, great.
	2	long, and broad, as *o* in lord,	pór, seed.
	3	short, as *o* in not,	ʒob, a beak.
P	1	as *p* in pin,	poll, a pit.
R	1	single, this sound is not found in English. (6)	crion, withered.
	2	double, as *r* in fur,	barr, the top.
S	1	thick, this sound is not found in English, (7)	ronar, happiness.
	2	as *sh* in shield,	rin, that.
T	1	thick, before a, o, or u, this sound is not found in English, (8)	tart, thirst.
	2	liquid, before e or ɪ, as *t*, in bastion	teine, fire.
U	1	long, as *u* in true,	tu, thou.
	2	short as *u* in but,	cumur, power.

N. B.—ḣ; as no Irish word begins radically with this letter, it is considered only as a mark of aspiration; and when affixed to a consonant, it is denoted by a point placed over it; thus,

ḃ, ċ, ḋ, ḟ, ġ, ṁ, ṗ, ṫ, ṡ, denote
bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, th, (9)

The letters are classed as follows:—

a, o, u } broad vowels, (10)

e, ɪ } small vowels, (10)

b, c, d, f, g, m, p, r, s, t } capable of aspiration, or mutables, (11)

l, n, r } incapable of aspiration, or immutables.

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VOWELS.

a, o, and ú, are called broad vowels, because they require a hiatus, or wide opening of the mouth, in expressing them; e and i are called small, because they require a less opening of the mouth.

The poets, in latter ages, devised a rule, which prescribes that the vowel, which goes before a consonant, must be of the same class with the vowel which follows that consonant, *i.e.* both broad or both small. In observing this rule, therefore, attention must be paid to the vowel which follows the consonant; for, if it be broad, while that which radically goes before the consonant is small, or, vice versa, then the vowel preceding the consonant must be left out, and another substituted in its place, of the same class with that following the consonant; or an adventitious vowel must be inserted after the preceding one, to agree with the subsequent; as, ṫeaṫam, not ṫeiṫam, or ṫeaṫim, *I stand*; buailim, not buailam, *I beat*; lámh, *hand*, and geal, *white*, compounded láimhgeal, not lámhgeal, *white-handed*.

Although it is evident, from ancient manuscripts, that this rule was unknown in early times, yet it has been so universally observed in latter ages, that it is impossible to lay it aside entirely. In many instances, it adds to the sweetness and fulness of the sound; but, in others, it so completely destroys the radical form of words, that no principle of grammar can justify a rigid adherence to it.

MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

B, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t, are called mutable, because they can be aspirated, or mortified, *i. e.* change or lose their sound, by the addition of h.

As the sounds of the mutable consonants, when aspirated, differ materially from those which they receive, when simple; and as a peculiar delicacy of pronunciation consists in expressing them with propriety, it is necessary to pay strict attention to the following rules:—

Bh is sounded like *v*, at the beginning or end of a word; as, mo bhás, *my death*; libh, *with you*. But in the middle of a word, it is commonly sounded like *w*, as, leabhar, *a book*.

Ch is always sounded like χ in Greek, or *ch*, in loch; as, mo chean, *my head*.

Dh and gh, before or after a small vowel, like *y*; as, mo dhia, *my God*; mo ghiolla, *my boy*. But before or after a broad vowel, they have a very weak guttural sound, somewhat stronger than that of *w*; as mo ghuth, *my voice*; gradh, *love*; magh, *a field*, (12)

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Fh is entirely mute; as, an fairge, pronounce, an airge, *the sea.*

Mh is sounded like v; as, snamh, *swimming*; samhail *like.*

Ph is sounded, as in other languages, like *ph* in philosopher; as mo páirt*e*, *my child.*

Sh and th are sounded as *h* alone; as, mo súil, *my eye* mo tig, *my house.* But f, before l, n, or r is entirely mute; as, mo flaithe, *my health*; mo fuath, *my countenance*; mo fhion, *my nose.*

IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, n, r, are called immutable, because they never change, or lose their sound, by the addition of h. But they alone can be doubled in the middle, or at the end of words; as, barr, *a top*; ceannaighim, *I buy.*

It is to be observed, that dl and ln, in the middle of words, are sounded like ll; as, codladh, *sleep*; colna, *flesh*; pronounce collaḋ, colla; and dn like nn; as, ceadna, *the same*, pronounce ceanna.

DIPHTHONGS.

THERE ARE THIRTEEN DIPHTHONGS,—viz.

SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
Ae long, as *ai* in pain,	lae, of a day.
Ai long and distinct,	cáin, a fine.
short, as *i* in fight,	maith, good.
Ao long, nearly as *oo* in fool,	maol, bald.
Ea long, as *ea* in bear,	méar, a finger.
short, as *ea* in heart,	ceart, just.
Ei long, as *ei* in reign,	déirc, charity.
short, as *e* in ferry,	geir, tallow.
Eo long, as *aw* in shawl,	seól, a sail.
short, as *o* in shock,	deoch, a drink.
Eu long, as *a* in fare,	féur, grass.
Ia long, as *ea* in clear,	ciall, sense.
Io long, as *ie* in cashier,	fíon, wine.
short, as *io* in fashion,	biolar, water cresses.
Iu long, as *u* in fume,	ciúnas, quietness.
short, as *i* in shirt,	fliuch, wet.
Oi long, force on the *o*,	cóir, right.
short, force on the *i*,	coir, a crime.
Ua long, distinct,	gual, coal.
Ui long, force on the *u*,	súil, an eye.
short, force on the *i*,	fuil, blood.

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TRIPHTHONGS.

THERE ARE FIVE TRIPHTHONGS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS LONG,—VIZ.

SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
Aoi nearly as *we*,	maoin, treasure.
Eoi force on *o*,	feoil, flesh.
Iai force on both the *i*'s,	liaig, a physician.
Iui force on the *u*,	ciuin, gentle.
Uai distinct,	ciuaid, hard.

ECLIPSIS.

In the inflexion and combination of words, certain consonants are frequently prefixed to others, with which they cannot be sounded; and the adventitious consonant is then said to eclipse the radical one; viz: b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t, when beginning a word, and followed by a vowel or by l or n; as also s, followed by n, may be eclipsed thus:

EXAMPLES.

b	is eclipsed by	m, a mbaile, our town.
c		g, a gceart, our right.
d		n, a nDia, our God.
f		b, a bhfearann, our land.
g		n, a ngearan, our complaint.
p		b, a bpéin, our punishment.
s		d, an slat, the rod,
t		d, a dteine, our fire.

In pronouncing these eclipses, the first consonant only is sounded; as, a maile, a gceart, &c. Except ng, in which both letters are uttered, with a strong guttural expression.

Instead of bh, the ancients frequently wrote ff; as, a ffearann, our land: cc, instead of gc; as a cceart, our right; and tt, instead of dt; as, a tteine, our fire; and these words are pronounced in the same manner, as if written a bhearann, a gceart, and a dteine. (13)

ACCENT.

An accent is placed over such vowels and diphthongs, as are naturally either long or short, when they are to be pronounced long; as, mac, a son, short; bás, death, long; fios, knowledge, short; cíos, rent, long.

Monosyllables ending in a, e, i, u, being commonly long, require no accent over them; as, la, a day, tu, thou.

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In words of two or more syllables, the accent commonly falls on the first syllable ; as, Déṫṫoṁaċ, last, ṁúċaiṁ, I extinguish.

OBSERVATIONS.

In reading Irish, every letter, except ṫ and ṫ before l or ṛ must be sounded. But some of the aspirated consonants are so slightly expressed as to be almost imperceptible ; the reason of which is as follows.

According to the principle of the language, no number of vowels, meeting in a word, forms more than *one* syllable.

The poets, however, frequently wanting to lengthen words, by multiplying their syllables, devised the method of throwing in an adventitious consonant, generally ḋ or ġ, to divide two vowels into two syllables ; thus, ṫiarna, a lord, which consists of only two syllables, is divided into ṫiġearna, of three syllables.

Now, as this manner of spelling was unknown in earlier ages, the primitive pronunciation is still so far retained, that the adventitious letters are passed over, with an almost imperceptible flexion of the voice.

In like manner ḋ and ġ, which, always in the beginning of words, and frequently in the middle, have a clear and strong sound, are very commonly used at the end, merely to give a fuller vowel cadence to the termination, as, neartuġaḋ, to *strengthen*, riġ *a king*.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL TABLES.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

Mo ṁac, my son.
Mo ḃáṫ, my death.
Ro ḃeaġ, very small.
An ḃean, the woman.
Mo ḃéul, my mouth.
Mo ḃonn, my sole.
Mo ṁeall, my knob.
Mo ṁian, my desire.
Mo ḃiaḋ, my meat.
An ṁiaṫ, the dish.
Cnáiṁ, a bone.
Sliaḃ, a mountain.
Naoṁ, a saint.
Neaṁ, heaven.
Duḃ, black.
Deilḃ, a form.
Sġéiṁ, beauty.
Uaiṁ, a grave.
Taṛḃ, a bull.
Daṁ, an ox.
Cruiṁ, a worm.
Cnoḃ, a maggot.
Mo ḋia, my God.
Mo ċorp, my body.
Fáiḋ, a prophet.
Criaḋ, clay.
Fuaċt, cold.
Tuaiḋ, north.
Fliuċ, wet.
Driúċt, dew.
Liaiġ, a physician.

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Noċt, night.
Mo ċeann, my head.
Mo ṡúil, my eye.
Mo ċor, my foot.
Mo ṡrón, my nose.
Ruaḋ, reddish.
Uċt, the breast.
Gradh, love.
Fiaḋ, deer.
Deoċ, a drink.
Laċt, milk.
Meaḋ, Meath.
Nuaḋ, new.
Maġ, a field.
Beaċ, a bee.
Fiaċ, a crow.
Eaċ, a horse.
Croḋ, a portion.
Seaċt, seven.
Oċt, eight.
Deiċ, ten.
Aoḋ, Hugh.
Taḋġ, Teague.
Caoiḋ, weeping.
Geoḋ, a goose.
Lamh ḋeas, the right hand.
Lamh ċli, the left hand.
Crith, shaking.
Tráth, time.
Meiṫ, Fat.
Feiṫ, a sinew.
Guṫ, voice.
Daṫ, color.
Fuaṫ, hatred.
Mo ṫír, my country.
Luaiṫ, ashes.
Sídh, a fairy.
Mo ṫeol, my sail.
Mo ṫlás, my thigh.
Mo ṫnúth, my countenance.

LONG DIPHTHONGS.

Glóir, glory.
Stróic, a slice.
Móin, turf.
Réult, a star.
Méur, a finger.
Deor, a tear.
Féur, grass.
Géug, a branch.
Grian, the sun.
Siar, west.
Clíar, clergy.
Pian, pain.
Ciall, sense.
Ead, jealousy.
Céard, a trade.
Céad, a hundred.
Smúid, smoke.
Gnúis, a countenance.
Súil, an eye.
Drúis, lechery.
Cúig, five.
Sion, weather.
Cíor, a comb.
Fíor, true.
Fíon, wine.
Síol, seed.
Cíos, rent.
Míol, a louse.
Saor, free.
Caol, small.
Taob, a side.
Taom, a fit.
Sneaḋ, sneezing.
Caor, a sheep.
Taos, dough.
Blaosg, a husk.
Laoġ, a calf.
Lae, of a day.
Céir, wax.
Féil, a vigil.
Féin, self.
Réidh, ready.
Céim, a degree.
Fuar, cold.

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Cluaɾ, ear
Gnuaʒ, hair.
Fual, urine.
Uaɳ, a lamb.
Cɾaɳ, a bay.
Cnuaċ, a rick.
Cuaċ, a cuckoo.
Cuaʒ, a daw.
Fáil, a ring.
Sɾáid, a street.
Iúɳ, an yew tree.
Iúl, July.
Fiú, worth.
Siúɳ, a sister.
Tiúʒ, thick.

SHORT DIPHTHONGS.

Oiɳ, east.
Stoiɳɳ, storm.
Tɾoiʒ, a foot.
Ioiɔ, a wound.
Bɾoiɔ, a goad.
Coill, a wood.
Cloiḋ, a hedge.
Toiɔ, smoke.
Oiɾʒ, an ewe.
Teaɾ, heat.
Deaɾ, south.
Feaɳ, a man.
Ceañ, a head.
Seaɳ, old.
Geal, white.
Bɾeaċ, speckled.
Geaɳ, love.
Feaɳʒ, anger.
Deaɳʒ, red.
Ieaċt, a tomb.
Beañ, a high top.
Speal, a scythe.
Peañ, a pen.
Ceaɳc, a hen.
Ceaɔ, permission.
Tɾeaɾ, third.
Fuil, blood.
Cuiɳɾ, of a boay.
Cuiɳɳ, a feast.
Cuiɔ, a part.
Muiɳ, a sea.
Sioc, frost.
Smiɔɳ, marrow.
Fiɔɾ, knowledge.
Ciɳɔɾ, a girdle.
Fioñ, fair.
Biɔɳ, a spit.
Ieiɾ, with him.
Ceiɾ, a sow.
Ceiɾɔ, a question.
Sail, a beam.
Staiɔ, a state.
Sailm, a psalm.
Cailc, chalk.
Cailɔ, paper.
Stɾaiɾ, white thorn.
Cait, of a cat.
Slaiɔ, of a rod.

TRIPHTHONGS.

Caoiɳ, fine.
Aoiɾ, age.
Maoil, bald.
Naoi, nine.
Aoi, an island.
Aoiḃ, courteous.
Feoil, flesh.
Stiuɳ, a rudder.
Ciuiɳ, gentle.
Cuaiɳɔ, a visit.
Uaiɳ, an hour.
Fuaim, a sound.
Uaiɳ, a cave.
Duaiɾ, a reward.
Iuaiḋ, speed.
Liaiʒ, a physician.

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C, ʒ, ṁ AND ṫ, BEFORE ṅ,

Ʒṅe. a kind.
Cṅo, a nut.
Ṁṅa, of a woman.
Do ṁṅaoi, to a woman.
Tṅúṫ, envy.
Cṅap, a knob.
Cṅoc, a hill.
Cṅoḃ, a maggot.
Cṅáib, hemp.
Cṅaoi, a consumption.
Cṅeaṫ, a wound.
Ʒṅáṫ, a custom.
Ʒṅoṁ, an act.
Ʒṅoṫ, business.
Ʒṅṫṅ, a notch.

PROMISCUOUS.

Ṁi, a month.
Láṅ, middle.
Báṅ, white.
Ʒoṁṅ, blue.
An ṫṙúi. the eye.
A laṁ, her hand.
Druiṁ, the back.
Na ʒcoṙ, of the feet.
A ċoiʒ, to restrain.
Ʒul, weeping.
Truaʒ, pity.
Fuiṁ, form.
Toil, will.
Dúil, expectation.
Sgian, a knife.
Uḟ, an egg.
Beoṁ, beer.
Leaṅ, ale.
Déiṁc, alms.
Súiṙṫ, a flail.
Cuiṅʒ. a yoke.
Stóiṙ, a store.
Sliṁ, a slate.
Builʒ, bellows.
Ʒral, a coal.
Lúḃ, a link.
Scuab, a broom.
Fiaḋ, venison.
Luċ, a mouse.
Luṙ, an herb.
Doṁ, brown.
Sṗṫé, a portion.
Aon, one.
Tiṁ, dry.
Bo, a cow.
Oṙ, gold.
Plúṙ, flour.
Bḣfuil tu ? are you ?
Raiḃ me, I was.
Ainm, a name.
Beiṫ me, I will be.
Loṙʒ, a trace.
Ʒlár, green.
Craṁ, a tree.
Fáʒ, leave.
So, this.
Sin, that.
Siad, they.
Ruiṁ, division.
Chum, to.
A ṅʒáṙ, near.
A bḣaṫ, far.
Ʒaṙʒ, fierce.
Faoi, under.
Suaṙ, up.
Sior, down.
Suiḋ, sit.
Léiʒ, read.
A ḋul, to go.
Linn, with us.
Libḣ, with you.

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FAMILIAR WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

Seaṫ-air, God.
Aṫ-air, father.
Maiġ-ḋean, a maid.
Beaṫ-a, life.
Flaiṫ-ear, heaven.
Diabḃ-al, devil.
Tal-aṁ, earth.
Aiṫ-eṗ, air.
Geal-aċ, moon.
Sneaċ-ta, snow.
Tiom-eaḋ, thaw.
Tiomṁ-eaḋ, thunder.
Laeṫ-e, days.
Oiḋċ-e, night.
Aṁ-iuġ to-day,
Máṁ-aċ, to-morrow,
Noiṁṫ-ṫiom, aftermorrow.
Seacḋ-ṁaiṁ, a week.
Bliaḋ-air a year.
Raiṫ-e, quarter of a year.
Meoḋ-oṁ, middle.
Saṫ-airṁ, Saturday.
Doṁ-nać Sunday.
Iom-baṁ, January.
Noḋ-loġ, Christmas.
Saṁ-raḋ, summer.
Foġ-maiṁ, harvest.
Geiṁ-reaḋ, winter.
Buaċ-aill, a boy.
Naoiḋ-ean, a child.
Faṫ-aċ, a giant.
Aḃ-aċ, a dwarf
Fear-ḋaċt, manhood.
Baṫ-air, crown of the head.
Aġ-aiḋ, the face.
Fab-raḋ, eye-lids.
Raḋ-airc, sight.
Aṁ-airc, look.
Sgorn-aċ, throat.
Broll-aċ, breast,
Corn-ṁéar, fore-finger.
Duḃ-air, kidney.
Uaċ-tar, instep.
Reaṁ-ar, fat.
In-ċiṁ, brain.
Sgaṁ-óg, lungs.
Duḃ-laiṫ, spleen.
Fair-ne, a wart.
Fiaḃ-rar, a fever.
Criṫ-eaṫ, ague.
Taċt-aḋ, strangling.
Cuṫ-aċ, furious.
Loḃ-raḋ, leprosy.
Claiṁ-e, itch.
Marḃ-aċ, deadly.
Sroṫ-fa, sneezing.
Bruċt-aċ, belching.
Cod-laḋ, sleeping.
Coṁ-raḋ, conversation.
Eirḋ-eaċt, hearing.
Call-aiġ, sensible.
Beoḋ-aċt, briskness.
Meoḃ-air, memory.
Cuiṁ-ne, recollection.
Mearḃ-all, mistake,
Doḃ-róṁ, sorrow.
Aoiḃ-near, pleasure.
Aṁ-rar, doubt.
Truaiḋ-e, pity.
Cloiḋ-eaṁ, a sword.
Briáġ-ad, a neck.
Deór-aḋ, a stranger.
Cuir-eaḋ, a feast.
Gream-oġ, crust.
Laiḃ-in, leaven.
Blaṫ-aċ, buttermilk.
Gaḃ-al, a fork.
Biṫ-ir, a screw.
Caṫ-air, a city.
Ball-aiḋ, walls.
Maiġ-aḋ, a market.
Breaṫ-aṁ, a judge.

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Long-fort, a garrison.
Cab-lac, a fleet.
Coin-lad, a coffin.
Torn-adh, a wake.
Mull-ac, a hill.
Fár-ac, wilderness.
Fár-coill, a young grove.
Eit-rig, a furrow.
Clod-fár, a quick hedge.
Móin-féan, a meadow.
Bod-án, a hut.
Tuat-ac, clownish.
Toirn-eamh, a ploughman.
Bod-ac, a clown.
Laig-e, a spade.
Rab-an, a spade.
Arb-an, corn.
Cruit-neact, wheat.
Tuib-é, straw.
Dreoig-ean, a thorn.
Eac-lagh, a bramble.
Aoil-loc, dung.
Gab-a, a smith.
Coin-lac, stubble.
Geamh-an, a blade of corn.
Feit-leóg, a husk.
Foirn-gneamh, a building.
Tairn-reac, a threshold.
Ad-mad, timber.
Taob-án, a rafter.
Gainn-eamh, sand.
Teag-lac, a family.
Cat-aoirn, a chair.
Soig-teac, a vessel.
Clhab-án, a basket.
Teall-ac, a hearth.
Coin-ad, a faggot.
Breor-na, firewood.
Criat-an a sieve.
Leab-an, a book.
Marb-an, a margin.
Ab-lagh, a wafer.
Sgrib-in, writing.
Fog-an, a vowel.
Leig-ean, a lesson.
Fiad-ain, wild.
Brom-ac, a colt.
Seann-ac, a foal.
Leomh-an, a lion.
Gad-an, a hound.
Gab-ain, a goat.
Beit-ir, a bear.

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r LIKE rh ENGLISH.

Bi-rig, leap-year.
Toir-eac, beginning.
Brir-eab, breaking.
Fairn-rinn, wide.
Snaoir-in, snuff.
Seir-neac, a six horse plough.
Oirn-neir, furniture.
Trill-rean, a lamp.
Seam-nóg, clover.
Sean-da, ancient.
Sear-amh, standing.
Sin-e, ourselves.
Sib-re, yourselves.
Sinn-leoid, a chimney.
Don-uir, of a door.

SHORT DIPHTHONGS.

Spiorad, a spirit.
Nadur, nature.
Aingeal, an angel.
Ifrinn, hell.
Teine, fire.
Uisge, water.
Soillse, light.
Aimsir, time.
Tuile, a flood.
Maidin, morning.
Earrach, spring.
Duine, a man.

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Caill-eac, an old woman.
Cail-in, a girl.
Muin-eal, a neck.
Uill-eán, an elbow.
Iorg-ad, a ham.
Croic-eañ, skin.
Cuir-le, a vein.
Bain-ne, milk.
Gionn-a, shorter.
Buill-e, blow.
Brionn-lóid, a dream.
Air-linn, a vision.
Ion-cán, a carriage.
Tuig-re, understanding.
Dean-mud, forgetfulness.
Beat-a, life.
But-air, a boot.
Suip éan, supper.
Buil-in, a loaf.
Ainn-giott, silver.
Geat-a, a gate.
Cuiñ-e, a corner.
Bail-e, a town.
Eag-lair, a church.
Sean-monn, a sermon.
Tiom-na, a testament.
Sgrion-tuin, scripture.
Eart-og, a bishop.
Seag-ul, rye.
Coirc-e, oats.
Muill-teoir, a miller.
Muill-ion, a mill.
Seom-ra, a chamber.
Leab-a, a bed.
Fuiñ-eóg, a window.
Muiñ-tir, people.
Coiñ-eal, a candle.
Coiñ-leoir, a candlestick.
Sim-leoid, a chimney.
Grior-ac, embers.
Lár-ann, burning.
Duill-eóg a leaf.
Geann-án, a horse.
Cuil-eán, a whelp.
Mad-uid, a dog.
Coin-in, a rabbit.
Mion-án. a kid.

LONG DIPHTHONGS.

Créat-un, a creature
Fáinn-e, a sea.
Luid-e, lying.
Aoid-a, aged.
Páirt-e, a child.
Oig-e, youth.
Ead-an, a face.
Súil-e, eyes.
Púir-in, a lip.
Fiac-ail, a tooth.
Piob-án, pipe.
Gual-a, a shoulder.
Póin-e, pores.
Slaod-án, a cough.
Gluar-acd, gesture.
Gruam-acd, ugliness.
Réar-un, reason.
Céad-fa, sense.
Crionn-a, wise.
Náin-e, shame.

n SINGLE.

Crioid-a, Christ.
Breit-eam, a judge.
Brior-óg, a witch.
Cinn-mhol, a wood louse.
Crion-lacd, touchwood.
Griod-eal, a griddle.
Grinn-ol, bottom of the sea.
Gréin-e, of the sun.
Grior-t-a, moved.

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D, l, n AND r, LIQUID.

Déir-ceart, south point.
A-né, yesterday.
Slat-ad, a thigh.
Tinn-eat, sickness.
Diud-an, giddiness.
Neart-oid, boil.
Sláinte-e, health.
Int-inn, understanding.
Brirt-ne, breeches.
Fill-éad, a fillet.
Bratt-léad, a bracelet
Bruite-e, boiled.
Tinn-teas, a hearth.
Cait-leán, a castle.
Fuin-te, kneaded.
Lit-ir, a letter.
Mairt-in, a mastiff.
Neamh-on, a diamond.
Neart-mar, strong.
Neimh-ni, nothing.
Nig-im, I wash.
Tiar-na, a lord.
Timcheall, about.

D AND r THICK; l AND n DOUBLE

Daoin-e, men.
Céad-aoin, Wednesday.
Márt-a, march.
Trogg-ad, fasting.
Ord-óg, a thumb.
Dom-blár, gall.
Griand-a, ugly.
Tan-a, lean.

Ball-a, a wall.
Dán-acht, boldness.
Toc-ar, itch.
Éad-ach, robe.
Sud-óg, a cake.
Ceall-fort,, a see.
Sag-art, a priest.
Tob-ar, a fountain.
Láid-ir, strong.
Punn-an, a sheaf.
Tuibh-e, straw.
Tairnig-e, a nail.
Dor-ar, a door.
Fal-amh, empty.
Lán-a, a lane.
Lamh-bann, a handstaff.
Lach-ach, mire.

ECLIPSES.

Ar mbrathair, our brother.
Ar mbol-án, our bullock.
Ar gcaith-nesin, our triumph.
Ar ndán-acht, our boldness.
Ar bhfear-ann, our ground.
Ar ngairdin, our garden.
Ar ngeibh-ioll, our chains.
Ar nguidhe-e, our prayer.
Ar bpior-a, our piece.
Don tsimh-leoid,to the chimney
Don tsluag-ad, to the shovel.
Ar dtiarn-a, our lord.
Ar gcoinn-eal, our candle.
Ar bpobal, our people.
Ar dteine-e, our fire.
Ar ndiadh-acht, our godliness.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

ASPIRATES NEARLY QUIESCENT.

Cruth-ugh-ad, proof.

Neart-ugh-ad, to strengthen.
Slan-aigh-teoir, saviour.
Cruth-aigh-teoir, creator.

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Páɲɲ-aḋ-ar, paradise.
Tiġ-ear-na, a lord.
Beaɲɲ-aiġ-ṫe, blessed.
Sioɲɲ-ṫuiġ-eaḋt, eternity.
Coḋ-laṫ-aḋ, drowsiness.
Céill-ió-e, sensible.
Muiɲ-iġ-in, confidence.
Maiṁc-uiġ-eact, riding.
Stoc-aió-e, stockings.
Uar-ṡaiɲ-e, watch.
Oġ-arṫ-oiɲ, an host.
Riaġ-luiġ-eoiɲ, a ruler.
Aḋ-lac-aḋ, burying.
Tṁéad-uiġ-e, a shepherd.
Suḃ-ailc-e, virtue.
Meat-aiġ-aḋḋ, temperance.
Mall-uiġ-ṫe, cursed.
Gaḋ-uiġ-e, a thief.
Céaṁd-uiġ-e, tradesman.
Foiɲġ-niṫ-eoiɲ, a builder.
Túir-miġ-ṫeoiɲ, a parent.
Coiṁ-ar-ṡaiɲ, neighbour.
Ceaɲɲ-aiġ-im, I buy.
Foill-riġ-ṫe, published.
Dall-ɲuiġ-ṫe, blind.
Aṁ-ṫraṫ-ac, untimely.
Sár-uiġ-ṫe, satisfied.
Coiġ-liġ-im, I accompany.

STRONG ASPIRATES.

Doṁḋ-a-ḋar, darkness.
Steic-eaḋ-a, entrails.
Ioṁ-aṫ-ar, bowels.
Aṁ-ḃṡaiɲɲ-e, fainting.
Bɲuiṫ-im-eaḋ, measles.
Oɲḋ-uġ-aḋ, order.
Caṁ-béul-aḋ, wry mouthed.
Aṁ-uiḋ-eaḋt, folly.
Lin-éaḋ-aḋ, linen.
Oil-eaṁ-uiṁ, food.
Mioṁ-ġeaɲt-a, minded.
Soiḃ-ir-ġeul, gospel.
Gaḃ-alṫ-ur, a farm.
Bɲaḋ-aḋ-oiɲ, a malster.
Maḋ-aiɲ-e, a field.
Céaḋ-ċo-ṡaḋ, centipede.
Leaṫ-óġ-báṁ, sole fish.
Buiḋ-eaḋ-ar, gratitude.
Dúṁ-ṁaɲḃ-aḋ, man-slaughter.
Stɲíoṁ-aḋ-ar, fornication.
Baṁ-óġ-laḋ, a maid servant.
Loiċ-eaḋ-oiɲ, a chandler.
Sean-ṁaṫ-aiɲ, a grandmother.
Lán-aṁ-uiṁ, a couple.
Naoi-ṫean-án, a child.
Nua-ṗoṙḋ-a, new married.
Baiṁ-cliaṁ-uiṁ, a mother-in-law.
Baiṁ-ṫreab-ac, a widow.
Príoṁ-aḋḃ-ar, the first cause.
A-ḃṡoċ-aiɲ, along with.
A-ċéile, together.
A-ċoiḋ-ċe, for ever.
Boiɲḃ-ḃɲiaṫ-ɲaḋ, fierce spoken.
Cán-ṡaṫ-aḋ, at one thrust.
Baṁ-aṁ-uil, opinion.
Beaḋt-uiġ-e, polite.
Báiɲḋ-eaṁ-uil, friendly.
Cɲuaḋ-ċroiḋ-eaḋ, hard hearted.
Cɲuaḋ-al-aḋ, cruel.
Dán-aɲḋ-a, bold.
Dɲúir-eaṁ-uil, lecherous.
Diċ-oll-aḋ, diligent.
Duṫ-ɲaḋt-aḋ, careful.
Eif-eaḋt-aḋ, effectual.
Int-leaḋt-aḋ, intelligent.
Neaṁ-naiɲ-eaḋ, shameless.
Sib-éalt-a, civil.
Moṫ-uiġ-im, I feel.

PROMISCUOUS.

Daṁ-aṁt-a, damned.
Caṁ-ċoṙ-aḋ, bandy legged.

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Sud-ain-e, a kerchief.
Speac-láin-ió, spectacles.
Fiaḋ-aill-e, weeds.
Bun-aḋ-ar, a foundation.
Cir-dion-aċ, a kitchen.
Ain-dinuiġ-aḋ, a translation.
Dṁan-cud-a, a flea.
Dain-il-e, a beetle.
Seil-mid-e, a snail.
Geain-aḋ-guin, a quail.
Ull-cab-ċan, an owl.
Eaṫg-an-bṫeac,, a lamprey.
Cab-aird-é, cabbages.
Gnian-ṁuin-e, blackberries.
Seam-róg-a, a sorrel.
Mean-ḋán-aċt, rashness.
Ceann-ḋán-a, head-strong.
Cin-eaṁ-naċ, fortuitous.
Cior-ant-a, peevish.
Diog-alt-aċ, vindictive.
Dár-aċt-aċ, bold.
Doi-ḋéan-ta, difficult.
Fín-in-eaċ, true.
Fon-oḋ-aċ, jeering.
Léin-meard-a, considerate.
Muin-in-eaċ, confident.
Tuaṫ-all-aċ, rustic.
Leas-aṫ-air, a step father.
Leas-ingʒ-ean, a step daughter.
Cuid-eaċd-a, a company.
Bean-óid-a, a landlady.
Feid-lim-e, Felix.
Pain-al-an, Bartholomew.
Maoi-leaċ-luinn, Loughlin.
Bain-unt-aċt, a barony.
Ceill-man-tain, Wicklow.
Ceaṫ-ar-laċ, Carlow.
Loċ-gann-añ, Wexford.
Bail-eaṫ-cliaṫ, Dublin.
Pont-láinʒ-e, Waterford.
Maiʒ-ist-ir, a master.
Maiʒ-ist-reas, a mistress.
Iom-air-e, a ridge.
Caib-id-il, a chapter.
Soċ-raid-e, a burial.
Ceap-air-e, a buttercake.
Saiʒ-ist-eoin, a soldier.
Buñ-air-e, a foot-man.
Cun-aiʒ-in, a can.
Ur-luʒ-am, to vomit.
Moṫ-uʒ-aḋ, feeling.
Sealb-uʒ-aḋ, possession.
Gnoṁ-ar-a, actions.
Toil-eaṁ-uil, wilful.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

Tlaċt-ċorr-uʒ-aḋ, an earthquake.
Aṫ-ṡuaṫ-ṁair-éaċt, abomination.
Ain-meas-ar-ḋa, intemperate.
Aird-int-iñ-eaċ, high minded.
Aṫ-arr-uʒ-aḋ, difference.
Aṫ-ruiʒ-uʒ-aḋ, second proof.
Bliaṫ-an-aṁ-uil, yearly.
Buñ-uṫ-as-aċ, authentic.
Caiṫ-reim-ruʒ-aḋ, to triumph.
Coiṁ-eiʒ-niʒ-im, I force.
Coiṁ-neart-uiʒ-te, confirmed.
Coṁ-ċruiñ-uʒ-aḋ, congregation.
Coṁ-gáirt-úiʒ-aḋ, to congratulate.

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Duiḃ-eaȝ-aṅ-aiṫ, depths.
Eifir-eaċt-aṁ-uil, effectual.
Io-inn-ṫeaṅȝ-ṫoiṁ, an interpreter.
Seaṁ-bḟoȝ-aṅt-uiṫ, a servant.
Fáiṫ-ead-oiṁ-eaċt, prophecy.
In-ṁeóṫ-oṅ-aċ, internal.
Iomṁ-ad-uiȝ-imṁ, I multiply.
Iomṁ-ainȝ-íṫ-eaċd, decency.
Coiṁṅ-ṅeaṁt-uȝ-aṫ, confirmation.
Aṁ-ṁáȝ-alt-a, unruly.
Móiṁ-ṁeaṅ-aṁ-ṅaċ. magnanimous.
Neaṁ-baoȝ-al-aċ, secure.
Neaṁ-ṫaḃ-aċt-aċ, unprofitable. (14)

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ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

The Irish language has only one article, corresponding to the definite article in English; viz.,

	SINGULAR. *Mas. Fem.*	PLURAL. *Mas. and Fem.*
Nom.	an, the.	na, the.
Gen.	an na, of the.	na, of the.
Dat.	don, do, to the.	dona, to the.
Acc.	an, the.	na, the.
Voc.		
Abl.	leis-an, with the.	leis na, with the.
	ón, from the.	o na, from the.
	ar an, on the.	ar na, on the.
	anns an, in the.	ais na, in the. (15)

NOUN.

GENERAL RULES.

GENDER.

Names of men and males, are masculine; as, Aodh Hugh; laoch an hero; each, an horse.

Diminutives in an, in, ín, en derivatives aide, aid, aire, eoin, ach, og; and abstract substantives in ar, and ear are commonly masculine; as, cnocán, an hillock; tinneas, sickness; sionnach. a fox.

Names of women and females, are feminine; as, Maire, Mary; siur, sister.

Names of countries and rivers; diminutives in óg and eóg; and abstract substantives except those in ar and ear, are feminine; as, Eirin Ireland; gile whiteness; duileóg, a little leaf. (16)

CASE.

The nominative and accusative are always alike in form; and only distinguished by their connexion with some other words in the sentence.

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The dative and ablative are always alike in form, and only distinguished by the article, or prepositions prefixed to them: in the plural, they always end in ɲb,

The nominative and vocative feminine are always alike.

The genitive and vocative masculine are always alike. (17)

DECLENSION. (18)

The first declension. Masculines.

Nouns of the first declension have the genitive and vocative singular, and the nominative plural alike.

The inflexion of the genitive is formed by adding a small vowel to the broad one, in the termination of the nominative; or, by changing the broad vowel or diphthong of the nominative into a small one; as,

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Ball a spot.	Nom, Baill, spots.
Gen. Baill, of a spot.	Gen. Ball, of spots.
Dat. Do ball, to a spot.	Dat. Do Bhallaib, to spots.
Acc. Ball, a spot.	Acc. Baill, spots.
Voc. A baill, o spot.	Voc. A balla, o spots.
Abl. le ball, with a spot.	Abl. le ballaib, with spots.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Boñ, a sole.	Sop, a wisp.
Coñ, a man's name.	Slad. a robbery.
Foñ, a tune.	Onc, a young pig.
Dall, a blind man.	Donc, a wild boar.
Corp, a body.	Port, a tune.
Torp, a sod.	Sort, a garden.
Corc, a proper name.	Bolg, a belly.
Cat, a cat.	Colg, a sword.
Sac, a sack.	Folt, hair of the head.
Stoc, a trumpet.	Béul, a mouth.
Broc, a badger.	Sgéul, a story, *pl.* rgéil, and rgéula, and rgéultaig.
Boc, a he goat.	féur, grass.
Cnoc, a hill.	Méur, a finger, *pl.* méir, and méara.
Coll, hazel.	Éan, a bird, *pl.* éin and éanlaig.
Poll, a pit.	Léan, distress.
Corñ, a goblet.	Uan, a lamb.
Donñ, a fist,	Cuan, a harbour, *pl.* cuain and cuantaig.
Crañ, a tree.	
Rañ, a division.	
Gob, a bill.	

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Luaṅ, the moon.
Suaṅ, sleep.

Ȝual, pit coal.
Fual. urine.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Feaṅ, a man.	Nom. Fiṅ, men.
Gen. Fiṅ, of a man.	Gen. Feaṅ, of men.
Dat. D' feaṅ, to a man.	Dat. D' feaṅaiḃ, to men.
Acc. Feaṅ, a man.	Acc. Fiṅ, men.
Voc. A fiṅ, o man.	Voc. A feaṅa, o men.
Abl. le Feaṅ, with a man.	Abl. le feaṅaiḃ, with men.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Mac, a son
Ceaṅ, a head.
Peaṅ, a pen, *pl.* piṅ and peaṅa.

Léaṅ, the sea,
Bṅeac, a trout.
Neaḋ, a nest.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Aṡal, an ass.	Nom. Aṡail, asses.
Gen. Aṡail, of an ass.	Gen. Aṡal, of asses.
Dat. D' aṡal, to an ass.	Dat. D' aṡalaiḃ, to asses.
Acc. Aṡal, an ass.	Acc. Aṡail, asses.
Voc. A aṡail, o ass.	Voc. A aṡala, o asses.
Abl. le aṡal, with an ass.	Abl. le aṡalaiḃ, with asses.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Caṡáṅ, a path.
Laṡáṅ, anger.
Cuaṅáṅ, a shoe.
Fuaṅáṅ, a fountain.
Uiḋleáṅ, an island.
Cuiḋleáṅ, a whelp.
Sonaṡ, happiness.
Donaṡ, misfortune.

Solár, comfort.
Dṫomur, pride.
Seaṁur, James.
Doṁaṅ, a door.
Sḟaḋáṅ, a herring.
Bṅaḋáṅ, a salmon.
Foṁar, knowledge.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Bṅomaċ, a colt.	Nom. Bṅomaiȝe, colts.
Gen. Bṅomaiȝ, of a colt.	Gen. Bṅomaċ, of colts.
Dat. Do Bhṅomaċ, to a colt.	Dat. Do bṅomaċaiḃ, to colts.
Acc. Bṅomaċ, a colt.	Acc. Bṅomaiȝe, colts.
Voc. A bṅomaiȝ, o colt.	Voc. A bhṅomaċa, o colts.
Abl. le Bṅomaċ, with a colt.	Abl. le bṅomaċaiḃ, with colts

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Cullaċ, a boar.

Sionnaċ, a fox.

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Seapṁaċ, a foal.
Ṡlomaċ, a lobster.
Féaṡmanaċ, a steward.
Dlíġeaṁnaċ, a lawyer.
Bjoċaṁnaċ, a thief.
Coileaċ, Gen. coiliġ of a cock.

The second Declension. Feminines.

The genitive singular has a small increase.
The dative a small inflexion.
The vocative is like the nominative.
The nominative plural has a broad increase.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Ṡealaċ, a moon.	Nom. Ṡealaċaḋ, moons.
Gen. Ṡealaiġe, of a moon.	Gen. Ṡealaċ, of moons.
Dat. Do ġealaiġ, to a moon.	Dat. Do ġhealaċaiḃ, to moons
Acc. Ṡealaċ, a moon.	Acc. Ṡealaċaḋ, moons.
Voc. A ġhealaċ, o moon.	Voc. A ġealaċaḋ, o moons.
Abl. Le ṡealaiġ, with a moon.	Abl. Le ṡealaċaiḃ, with moons.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Bjoṁaċ, a heifer. Gen. bṁiġe.	Striṡopaċ, a whore.
Colpaċ, a heifer.	Cailleaċ, a hag, Gen. caillíġe.
Ṡṁeaċ, a wench, Gen. ṡṁiġe	Meṁoṁeaċ, a harlot, Gen. meṁoṁiġe.
Baṁreaċ, a brawler, Gen. báṁriġe.	

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Trioblóid, trouble.	Nom. Trioblóideaḋ, troubles.
Gen. Trioblóide, of trouble.	Gen. Trioblóid of troubles.
Dat. Do ṫrioblóid, to trouble.	Dat. Do ṫrioblóidiḃ, to troubles.
Acc. Trioblóid, trouble.	Acc. Trioblóideaḋ, troubles.
Voc. A ṫrioblóid, o trouble.	Voc. A ṫrioblóideaḋ, o troubles.
Abl. Le trioblóid, with trouble.	Abl. Le trioblóidiḃ, with troubles.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Trionóid, Trinity.	Neaṫcóid, a boil.
Earbóid, absolution.	Bocóid, a speck.
Conṁbóid, a dispute.	

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Sgológ, a farmer.	Nom. Sgológaḋ, farmers.
Gen. Sgolóige, of a farmer.	Gen. Sgológ, of farmers.

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SINGULAR,	PLURAL.
Dat. Do ꝛgolóꝛ, to a farmer.	Dat. Do ꝛgolóꝛaiḃ, to farmers.
Acc. Sgológ, a farmer.	Acc. Sgológaḋ, farmers.
Voc. A ꝛgológ, o farmer.	Voc. A ꝛgológaḋ, o farmers.
Abl. Le ꝛgológ, with a farmer.	Abl. Le ꝛgológaiḃ, with farmers.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Sgeiṫeóg, a hawthorn.	Piṫeóg, an effeminate fellow.
Siḋeóg, a fairy.	Cuḋóg, a haddock.
Uiꝛeóg, a lark.	Suḋóg, a cake.
Cuiꝛeóg, a windle straw.	Spoṅóg, a spoon.
Caṫóg, a jacket.	Doṅóg, an unhappy woman.
Laṫóg, a blaze.	Spiḋeóg, a red-breast.
Féaṫóg, a beard.	Feiṫleóg, a husk.
Dṁeaṫóg, a briar.	Cuileóg, a fly.
Spíneóg, a gooseberry.	Cṫaiṁeóg, a hedgehog.
Míneóg, a delicate girl.	Feaṁṅóg, a crow.
Cṫaṁóg, a chafer or clock.	Toṁṅóg, a duck.
Cṫaṅóg, a piece of money.	Boṁṅóg, a thick cake of bread.
Miolṫóg, a midge.	Fáoċóg, a periwinkle.
Jalṫóg, a bat.	Fṫáoċóg, a bilberry.
Miḋóg, a long knife.	Feáṁṅóg, an alder tree.
Bológ, a bullock.	Oiꝛneóg, an ash tree.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Coꝛ, a foot.	Nom. Coꝛa, feet.
Gen. Coiꝛe, of a foot.	Gen. Coꝛ, of feet.
Dat. Do ċoiꝛ, to a foot.	Dat. Do ċoꝛaiḃ to feet.
Acc. Coꝛ, a foot.	Acc. Coꝛa, feet.
Voc. A ċoꝛ, o foot.	Voc. A ċoꝛa, o feet.
Abl. Le coiꝛ, with a foot.	Abl. Le coꝛaiḃ, with feet.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Cṫáṁ, a bone.	Cṫuaṫ, hardship.
Láṁ, a hand.	Búaḋ, victory.
Cṫoċ, a cross.	Tuaḋ, an ax.
Cloċ, a stone.	Muc, a pig.
Cuaċ, a cuckoo.	Pluc, a cheek.
Cṫuaċ, a rick.	Slaṫ, a rod.
Cuaṫ, a den or cave.	Loṅg, a ship. Gen. luṅge.
Cluaṫ, an ear.	Dṫoṅg, a company. Gen. dṫuṅge.
Ġṫuaġ, hair.	

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SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Grian, a sun.	Nom. Grianа, suns.
Gen. Gréine, of a sun.	Gen. Grian, of suns.
Dat. Do ghréin, to a sun.	Dat. Do ghrianaibh, to suns.
Acc. Grian, a sun.	Acc. Grianа, suns.
Voc. A ghrian, o sun.	Voc. A ghrianа, o suns.
Abl. Le gréin, with a sun.	Abl. Le grianaibh, with suns.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Giall, hostage.	Sgian, a knife. Gen. scine.
Feall, treachery. Gen. feille.	Géag, a branch, Gen. géige.
Bréag, a lie. Gen. bréige.	Seanc, love, Gen. seince.
Crioch, an end, Gen criche.	Ceanc, a hen Gen. cince.
Cioch, a pap, Gen. cíche.	Pian, a pain, Pl. pianta.
Ciall, reason.	

The third Declension. Masculines and Feminines.

Nouns of the third declension have a broad increase in the genitive singular.

And a small increase in ig or, broad in eaċ, and aċa, in the nominative plural.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Figeadoir, a weaver.	Nom. Figeadoirig, weavers.
Gen. Figeadora, of a weaver.	Gen. Figeadoir, of weavers.
Dat. D'fhigeadoir, to a weaver	Dat. D'figeadoirib, to weavers.
Acc. Figeadoir, a weaver.	Acc. Figeadoirig, weavers.
Voc. A fhigeadoir, o weaver.	Voc. A figeadoirig, o weavers.
Abl. Le figeadoir, with a weaver.	Abl. Le figeadoirib, with weavers.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Cruthaigtheoir, a creator.	Mealltoir, a deceiver.
Slanaigtheoir, a saviour.	Fealltoir, a traitor.
Fuargaltoir, a redeemer.	Spealadoir, a mower.
Cumadoir, a fabricator.	Loingfeoir, a sailor.
Cronnadoir, a carpenter.	Muilleoir, a miller
Tonnadoir, a tanner.	Claideadoir, a ditcher.
Beannadoir, a barber.	Néuladoir, an astrologer.
Carnadoir, a carman.	Póiteoir, a tippler.
Saighteoir, an archer.	Sladtoir, a robber.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Athair, a father.	Nom. Aithre, or aithreaċa, fathers.
Gen. Athar, of a father.	

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SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Dat. D'aṫaiṁ, to a father.	Gen. Aiṫreaċ, of fathers.
Acc. Aṫaiṁ, a father.	Dat. D'aiṫreacaiḃ, to fathers.
Voc. A aṫaiṁ, o father.	Acc. Aiṫre, or aiṫreaċa, fathers.
Abl. Le aṫaiṁ, with a father.	Voc. A aiṫre, or aiṫreaca, o fathers.
	Abl. Le aiṫreacaiḃ, with fathers.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Bráṫaiṁ, a brother.	Máṫaiṁ, a mother.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Cuid, a part.	Nom. Coda, or codana, parts.
Gen. Coda, of a part.	Gen. Coda, of parts.
Dat. Do chuid, to a part.	Dat. Do ċodaiḃ, or do ċodanaiḃ, to parts.
Acc. Cuid, a part.	Acc. Coda, or codana, parts.
Voc. A ċuid, o part.	Voc. A ċoda, or a ċodana, o parts.
Abl. Le cuid, with a part.	Abl. Le codaiḃ, or le codanaiḃ, with parts.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Troid, a fight.	Lios, Gen. leasa, a rath, Pl. liosana.
Sruṫ, a stream.	
Sraiṫ, layer.	Muiṁ, a sea.
Táiṁ, a drove, Pl. táiṁte.	Toil, the will.
Cáin, a fine, Pl. canaċa.	Feoil, flesh.
Cṫ, a shower, Pl. ceaṫana.	Biṫ, life, Gen. beaṫa.
Flaiṫ, a chief.	Fios, knowledge, Gen. feasa.
	Ceilg, deceit, Gen. cealga.

The fourth Declension.

Nouns that end in vowels; polysyllables; having í long in the last syllable; and diminutives in íṅ, are invariable in the singular; the cases of the plural are formed like those of other nouns; as,

Baile, a town, Pl. bailte.	Daoi, a clown.
Sgála, a bowl, Pl. sgálṫuiṫ.	Driaoi, a druid.
Rig, a king, Pl. riġte.	Croiṫ, a heart, Pl. croiṫeaṫ.
Tig, a house.	Laoi, a poem.
Saoi, a gentleman.	Caoi, a way.

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Fáinne, a ring.
Glainne, glass.
File, a poet.
Maide, a stick.
Gadaiġ, a thief, Pl. gadaiġeana
Ceannaiġ, a merchant.
Gréasaiġ, a shoemaker.
Cailín, a little girl, Pl. Cailíneaċ, or cailíniġ.
Fíníġ, a little man.
Paiṙtín, a child.
Spailpín, a rascal.
Cruiṙgín, a jug.
Buailtín, a beetle.
Briaṙgín, an apron.
Féinne, a gift.
Beiliġ, a little mouth.

HETEROCLITES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Bean, a woman.	Nom. Mná, women.
Gen. Mná, of a woman.	Gen. Ban, of women.
Dat. Do mnaoi, to a woman.	Dat. Do mnaib, to women.
Acc. Bean, a woman.	Acc. Mná, women.
Voc. A bean, o woman.	Voc. A mná, o women.
Abl. Le bean, with a woman.	Abl. Le mnaib, with women.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Bo, a cow.	Nom. Baṫ, cows.
Gen. Bo, or buin of a cow.	Gen. Bó, of cows.
Dat. Do buin, to a cow.	Dat. Do buaib, to cows.
Acc. Bo, a cow.	Acc. Baṫ, cows.
Voc. A bo, o cow.	Voc. A baṫ, o cows.
Abl. Le buin, with a cow.	Abl. Le buaib, with cows.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Cu, a greyhound.	Nom. Cuin, coṅa, coṅċa.
Gen. Cuin, or cuiṅ, of a greyhound.	Gen. Coṅ.
Dat. Do ċuiṅ, ċu, or ċoṅ, to a greyhound.	Dat. Do ċoṅaib.
Acc. Cu, a greyhound.	Acc. Cuiṅ, coṅa, coṅċa.
Voc. A ċu.	Voc. A ċoṅa, a coṅċa.
Abl. Le cuiṅ, cu, or coṅ with a greyhound.	Abl. Le coṅaib.

Many nouns of the second and third declensions are contracted in the genitive case; as,

Buíḋean, a troop, Gen. buíḋne, for buíḋine.
Briaṫar, a word, Gen. briaṫra, for briaṫair.
Maidin, morning, Gen. maiḋne, for maiḋine.
Bliaḋain, a year, Gen. bliaḋna, for bliaḋana.
Iolar, an eagle, Gen. iolra, for iolara. (19.)

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NOUNS DECLINED WITH THE ARTICLE.

First. Nouns beginning with vowels.

If the noun be masculine, t is prefixed to it in the nominative singular; if feminine, h is prefixed to the genitive.

In the plural of both genders, h is prefixed to the nominative and dative; and n to the genitive. (20)

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An tathair, the father.	Nom. Na hathre, or na hathreacha.
Gen. An athar.	Gen. Na nathreach.
Dat. Don athair.	Dat. Dona hathreachaibh.
Acc. An tathair.	Acc. Na hathre, or na hathreacha.
Abl. Leis an athair.	Abl. Leis, na hathreachaibh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

An torc, the young pig.	An tearcbog, the bishop.
An tuan, the lamb.	An taingeal, the angel.
An togánach, the young man.	An tarbh, the ass.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An oig, the virgin.	Nom. Na hoga.
Gen. Na hoige.	Gen. Na nog.
Dat. Don oig.	Dat. Dona hogaibh.
Acc. An oig.	Acc. Na hoga.
Abl. Leis an oig.	Abl. Leis na hogaibh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

An smeóg, the thrush.	An lilt, the doe.
An eala, the swan.	An abhann, the river.

SECOND. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH MUTABLE CONSONANTS; EXCEPT d, t, s.

Masculines are aspirated in the genitive and dative singular; and feminines in the nominative and dative.

In the genitive plural, all initial mutables are eclipsed, except m and s.

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MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An fear, the man.	Nom. Na fir.
Gen. An fir.	Gen. Na bfear.
Dat. Don fear.	Dat. Dona fearaibh.
Acc. An fear.	Acc. Na fir.
Abl. Leir an fear.	Abl. Leir na fearaibh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

An crann, the tree.	An molt, the wedder.
An poll, the pit.	An dorn, the fist.
An bolg, the belly.	An mac, the son.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An bean, the woman.	Nom. Na mna.
Gen. Na mna.	Gen. Na mban.
Dat. Don mnaoi.	Dat. Dona mnaibh.
Acc. An bean.	Acc. Na mna.
Abl. Leir an mnaoi.	Abl. Leir na mnaibh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE.

An pian, the pain.	An bréag, the lie.
An cor, the foot.	An géag, the branch.
An carróg, the coat.	An feall, the treachery.

THIRD. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH f, FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, OR BY l, n, or r.

Masculines prefix t to the genitive and dative singular; feminines to the nominative and dative.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An fagart, the priest.	Nom. Na fagairt.
Gen. An tsagairt.	Gen. Na fagart.
Dat. Don tsagart.	Dat. Dona fagartaibh.
Acc. An fagart.	Acc. Na fagart.
Abl. Leir an tsagart.	Abl. Leir na fagartaibh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

An sliabh, the mountain.	An sionnach, the fox.
An sac, the sack.	An seanair, the foal.

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FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An tslat, the rod.	Nom. Na slaist.
Gen. Na slaiste.	Gen. Na slat.
Dat. Don tslaist.	Dat. Dona slataib.
Acc. An tslat.	Acc. Na slaist.
Abl. Leis an tslaist.	Abl. Leis na slataib.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

An trúil, the eye.	An treathmhain, the week.
An trnóg, the [illegible] nose.	An treilg, the hunt.
An trisheóg, the fairy.	An tsearrach, the heifer. (21)

ADJECTIVE.

GENERAL RULE.

The nominative and accusative are always alike: as are also the dative and ablative.

First Declension.

Most adjectives ending in consonants, having broad vowels in the termination, have a small inflection in the genitive masculine; a small increase in the genitive feminine; and a broad increase in the nominative plural.

árd HIGH.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
Nom. & Acc.	Ard, árd	Nom. & Acc.	Arda.
Gen.	Aird, áirde.	Gen.	Ard.
Dat. & Abl.	Ard, áird.	Dat. & Abl.	Arda.
Voc.	Aird, árd.	Voc.	Arda.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Dub, black.	Bán, white.
Gorm blue.	Mór, great.
Bog, soft.	Lán, full.

Caol, NARROW.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
Nom. Acc.	Caol, caol.	Nom. Acc.	Caola.
Gen.	Caoil, caoile.	Gen.	Caol.
Dat. Abl.	Caol, caoil.	Dat. Abl.	Caola.
Voc.	Caoil, caol.	Voc.	Caola.

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IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Maol, bald.	Ruad, red.
Daor, dear.	Tréan, strong.
Saor, cheap.	Géur, sharp.
Claon, leaning.	Fíor, GEN. MAS. Fír FEM. Fíre, true.
Fuar, cold.	Críon, GEN. MAS. crín, FEM. críne, withered.
Nuad, new.	
luath, quick.	

Fallán, SOUND.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
N. Acc.	Fallán, fallán.	N. Ac.	Fallána.
GEN.	Fallán, fallánne.	GEN.	Fallán.
D. Ac.	Fallán, fallán.	D. Ac.	Fallána.
Voc.	Fallán, fallán.	Voc.	Fallána.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Cothrom, even.	Neartmhar, powerful.
Aghmhar, lucky.	Ceathach, speckled.
Aclann, quick.	Dílear, GEN. MAS. dílir, FEM. díltre, faithful, beloved.
Anbfann, feeble.	
Bacach, lame.	Caradhasach, friendly.
Dochrach, difficult.	Maradhanach, perpetual.
Sochrach, easy.	Briotach, stammering.
Eadhmhar, jealous.	

Second Declension.

Adjectives ending in consonants, having a small vowel in the termination, increase small in the genitive feminine and nominative plural. (22)

Arcaidh, ANCIENT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
N. Ac. V.	Arcaidh, arcaidh.	N. Ac. V.	Arcaidhe.
GEN.	Arcaidh, arcaidhe.	GEN.	Arcaidh.
DAT. Acc.	Arcaidh, arcaidh.	DAT. ABL.	Arcaidh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Tapuidh, smart.	Cruadh, hard.
Leanbuidh, childish.	Mín, mild.
Tais, tender.	Sáimh, pleasant.

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Some adjectives of this declension are contracted in the genitive singular; as,

Aoibhinn, delightful, GEN. aoibhne, for aoibhinne.
Aluinn, beautiful, GEN. áille, or áillne, for áluinne.

Third Declension.

Adjectives ending in amhuil, have a broad increase in the genitive singular and nominative plural.

Geanamhuil, LOVELY.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
N. Ac. V.	Geanamhuil.	N. Ac. V.	Geanamhla.
GEN.	Geanamhla.	GEN.	Geanamhuil.
DAT. ABL.	Geanamhuil.	DAT. ABL.	Geanamhuil.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Eagsamhuil, various	Beanamhuil, womanly.
Fearamhuil, manly.	Barramhuil, stately.

Some monosyllabic adjectives, having a broad vowel in the termination, increase broad in the genitive feminine, and nominative plural.

Corr, UNEVEN.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
N. Acc V.	Corr, corr.	N. Acc, V.	Corra.
GEN.	Corr, corra.	GEN.	Corr.
DAT. ABL.	Corr, corr.	DAT. ABL.	Corr.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Prab, quick.	Cár, curled.
Srod, sudden.	Frár, fluent.
Breag, fine.	Ceart, just.

Fourth Declension.

Adjectives ending in vowels are alike in all cases, genders, and numbers.

Aosda, AGED.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Mas. *Fem.*		*Mas.* *Fem.*
N. Ac. V.	Aosda.	N. Ac. V.	Aosda.
GEN.	Aosda.	GEN.	Aosda.
DAT. ABL.	Aosda.	DAT. ABL.	Aosda.

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ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH NOUNS.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants (except d or t following a noun ending in n,) are aspirated in the nominative and accusative, singular feminine; genitive, masculine; dative, vocative and ablative, both genders; and in the vocative, plural. (23)

An fear geal, THE FAIR MAN.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An fear geal.	Nom. Na fir geala.
Gen. An fir gil.	Gen. Na bfear geal.
Dat. Don fear geal.	Dat. Dona fearaibh gealaibh.
Acc. An fear geal.	Acc. Na fir geala.
Voc. A fir gil.	Voc. A fearaibh gealaibh.
Abl. Leis an fear geal.	Abl. Leis na fearaibh gealaibh.

An bean geal, THE FAIR WOMAN.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. An bean geal.	Nom. Na mna gealaibh.
Gen. Na mna gile.	Gen. Na mban geal.
Dat. Don mnaoi gil.	Dat. Dona mnaibh gealaibh.
Acc. An bean geal.	Acc. Na mna gealaibh.
Voc. A bean geal.	Voc. A mna gealaibh.
Abl. Leis an mnaoi gil.	Abl. Leis na mnaibh gealaibh.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Masc.	*Fem.*
An la fuar, the cold day.	An maidin fuar, the cold morning.
An crann mor, the great tree.	An cloc mor, the great stone.

Other adjectives undergo no change in their initials, when connected with nouns

COMPARISON.

The comparative degree is formed by putting mor, more, before the genitive feminine of the positive; as, geal, white mor gile, whiter. (24)

The superlative is formed by putting no, very; before the nominative; or, ar, most, before the genitive feminine of the positive; as, no geal, very white; ar gile, whitest. (25)

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IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Maiṫ, good.	Nior feaṁ.	Ro ṁaiṫ, ar fearaṁ.
Olc, bad.	Nior measa.	Ro olc, ar measa.
Mór, great.	Nior mó.	Ro ṁor, ar mó.
Beag, little.	Nior lugha.	Ro beag, ar lugha.
Fada, long.	Nior faide. / Nior sia.	Ro fada, ar sia.
Gar, near.	Nior gaire.	Ro gar, ar nesa.
Urur, easily.	Nior usa.	Ro usa, no urur. / Ar usa, (26)

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

VALUE.	CARDINAL, ONE, &c.	ORDINAL, FIRST, &c.
1	Aon,	Cead.
2	Do,	Dara.
3	Trí,	Tres.
4	Ceathar, or ceithre,	Ceathramhad.
5	Cúig,	Cúigead.
6	Sé,	Seisead.
7	Seacht,	Seachtad.
8	Ocht,	Ochtmhad.
9	Naoi,	Naomhad.
10	Deich,	Deichmhad.
11	Aonadéag,	Aonad déag.
12	Do dhéag,	Dara déag.
13	Trí déag.	Tríochad déag, or tres déag.
14	Ceithre déag,	Ceathramhad déag.
15	Cuig déag,	Cuigead déag.
16	Se déag,	Seisead déag.
17	Seacht déag,	Seachtmhad déag.
18	Ocht déag,	Ochtmhad déag.
19	Naoi déag,	Naomhad déag.
20	Fichead,	Fichead.
21	Aon is fichead,	Aonmhad fichead.
22	Do is fichead,	Dara fichead.
30	Deich ar fichead,	Deichmhead ar fichead.
31	Aon déag is fichead,	Aonad deag ar fichead.
40	Da fichead.	Da fichead.
50	Deich, is da fichead,	Deichmhead ar da fichead.

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VALUE.	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
60	Tri fichead,	Tri fichead.
70	Deich ir tri fich-ead,	Deichmhead ar tri fichead,
80	Ceithre fichead,	Ceithre fichead.
90	Deich ir ceithre fichead,	Deichmhead ar ceithre fich-ead.
100	Céad,	Céad.
200	Da chéad,	Da chéad.
300	Tri céad,	Tri céad.
1000	Mile,	Mile.
2000	Da mhile,	Da mhile.
10000	Deich mhile,	Deich mhile.
1000000	Milliun,	Milliun, (27)

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

There are four personal pronouns, viz.—me, I; tu, thou; se or é, he; si, or í, she.

In declining these pronouns, the nominative and accusative are commonly alike; the vocative wanting, except in the second person; and the ablative is formed by prefixing various prepositions, exhibited under the title of compound pronouns.

First Person.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom. Ac.	Me, I, me.	Nom. Ac.	Sinn, inn, we, us.
Gen.	Mo, mine, my.	Gen.	Ar, ours, our.
Dat.	Dam, to me.	Dat.	Duinn, to us.

Second Person.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	Tu, thou.	Nom. V.	Sibh, ibh, ye you.
Gen.	Do, thine, thy.	Gen.	Bhur, yours, your.
Dat.	Duit, to thee.	Dat.	Dibh, to you.
Acc. V.	Thu, thee, o thee.	Acc.	ibh, you, (28)

Third Person, Masculine.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	Se, é, he, it.	Nom.	Siad, iad, they.
Gen.	A, of him, of it.	Gen.	A, of them.
Dat.	Do, to him, to it.	Dat.	Doibh, to them.
Acc.	E, him, it.	Acc.	iad, them.

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Third Person, Feminine.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Sí, í, she.	Nom. Siad, iad, they.
Gen. Á, of her.	Gen. Á, of them.
Dat. Dí, to her.	Dat. Doibh, to them.
Acc. í, her.	Acc. iad, them.

POSSESSIVE.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are called possessives---viz., mo, my; do, thy; ár, our; bur, your; a, his; her, its their.

When mo, do, ár, a, are preceded by the prepositions le, with; ua, from; do, to; ann, in; they are abbreviated in the following manner:---

le.	Do.
Lem, with my.	Dom, to my.
Led, with thy.	Dod, to thy.
Lenr, with our.	Dár, to our.
Lena, with his, &c.	Da, to his, &c.
Ua.	**Ann.**
Om, from my.	Am, in my.
Od, from thy.	Ad, in thy.
O'ár, from our.	Innár, in our.
Ona, from his, &c.	Inna, in his, &c. (29.)

RELATIVE.

Á, who, which, an te, an tí, who, which, that, ce be, who, ever. (30)

INTERROGATIVE.

Cpeud? go de? what? masc. cia? ce? fem. cí? plural, ciad? who? what? which? ca? what? (31)

DEMONSTRATIVE.

So, this, these, sin that, those, ud, yonder. (32)

COMPOUND.

FROM ag, AT, OR WITH.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Agam, in my possession.	1 Againn, in our possession.
2 Agad, in thy, &c.	2 Agaibh, in your, &c.
3 {Mas. Aige, in his, &c. {Fem. Aice, in her, &c.	3 Aca, in their, &c.

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FROM 4ſ, OUT OF.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Aſam, out of me.	1 Aſuiñ, out of us.
2 Aſad, out of thee.	2 Aſuiḃ, out of you.
3 Mas. Aſ, out of him.	3 Aſda, out of them.
3 Fem. Aiſde, out of her.	

FROM ċuiȝe, UNTO.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Chuȝam, to me.	1 Chuȝuiñ, to us.
2 Chuȝad, to thee.	2 Chuȝuiḃ, to you.
3 Mas. Chuiȝe, to him.	3 Chuca, to them.
3 Fem. Chuice, to her.	

FROM ſoiſſ, BETWEEN.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Eadoſom, between me.	1 Eadoſuiñ, between us.
2 Soiſſ ḋu, Eadoſuiḋ, between thee.	2 Eadoſuiḃ, between you.
3 Soiſſ e, between him.	3 Eadoiſſa, between them.
Soiſſ i, between her.	

FROM ſaoi, OR ſa UNDER.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Faṁ, or ſuṁ, under me.	1 Fuiñ, under us.
2 Fuḋ, under thee.	2 Fuiḃ, under you.
3 Mas. Fuiḋe, under him.	3 Fuḋſa, under them.
3 Fem. Fuiċe, under her.	

FROM le, ALONG WITH, OR TOGETHER WITH.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 liom, with me.	1 liñ, with us.
2 leaḋ, with thee.	2 liḃ, with you,
3 Mas. leiſſ, with him.	3 leo, with them. (33.)
3 Fem. leiḋe, with her.	

FROM 4ſſ, UPON.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Oſṁ, upon me.	1 Oſuiñ, upon us,
2 Oſḋ, upon thee.	2 Oſuiḃ, upon you.
3 Mas. Aſſ, upon him.	3 Oſſa, upon them. (34.)
3 Fem. Uiſſe, upon her.	

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FROM ᚢᚓ, FROM, OFF.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	ᚢᚔᚑᚋ, from me.	1 ᚢᚔᚅ, from us.
2	ᚢᚔᚑᚮ, from thee.	2 ᚢᚔᚃ, from you
3	MAS. ᚢᚓ, from him.	3 ᚢᚔᚑᚃ, from them.
	FEM. ᚢᚔ, from her.	

FROM ᚈᚑᚅᚓ, BEFORE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	ᚈᚑᚅᚐᚋ, before me.	1 ᚈᚑᚅᚄᚅ, before us.
2	ᚈᚑᚅᚐᚮ, before thee	2 ᚈᚑᚅᚄᚃ, before you.
3	MAS. ᚈᚑᚅᚓ, before him.	3 ᚈᚑᚅᚹᚐ, before them.
	FEM. ᚈᚑᚅᚹᚓ, before her	

FROM ᚮᚐᚈ, BEYOND, OR OVER.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	ᚮᚑᚈᚄᚋ, ᚮᚑᚅᚋ, over me.	1 ᚮᚑᚈᚐᚅ, over us.
2	ᚮᚑᚈᚐᚮ ᚮᚑᚅᚮ, over thee.	2 ᚮᚑᚈᚄᚃ, over you.
3	ᚮᚐᚃᚅᚈ, over him.	3 ᚮᚑᚈᚈᚐ, over them.
	ᚮᚐᚃᚅᚈᚓ, over her.	

FROM ᚄᚐ, FROM.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	ᚄᚐᚃᚋ, from me.	1 ᚄᚐᚃᚅ, from us.
2	ᚄᚐᚃᚮ, from thee.	2 ᚄᚐᚃᚃ, from you.
3	MAS. ᚄᚐᚮ, from him.	3 ᚄᚐᚮᚹᚐ, from them.
	FEM. ᚄᚐᚃᚮᚓ, from her.	

FROM ᚄᚋ, ABOUT OR UPON AS CLOATHS, &c.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	ᚄᚋᚐᚋ, about me.	1 ᚄᚋᚄᚅ, about us.
2	ᚄᚋᚐᚮ, about thee.	2 ᚄᚋᚄᚃ, about you.
3	MAS. ᚄᚋᚓ, about him.	3 ᚄᚋᚹᚄᚮ, about them.
	FEM. ᚄᚋᚹᚓ, about her.	

INCREASE.

Personal, possessive, and compound pronouns take an additional syllable, when used with a particular emphasis; or placed in contra-distinction to each other. (35)

In personal and compound pronouns, if the last vowel be broad, ᚹᚐ is added to the first, second and third person feminine of the singular; and to the second person plural; but ᚹᚓ is added, if the last vowel be small.

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In like manner ʀan or ʀeaŋ is added to the third person masculine, singular, and to the third person plural.

Ne is added to the first person plural; as,

Dam̓, to me, ᴅamʀa, to myself, ᴅuiᴄ, to thee, ᴅuiᴄe, to thyself; ʀiñ, we, ʀiñe, ourselves; é, he, éʀeaŋ, himself; me, I, miʀe, myself: ì, she, iʀe, herself; liom̓, with me, liomʀa, with myself; liñ, with us, liñe, with ourselves.

In this manner decline all the personal and compound pro nouns, except in the genitive case; for,

Possessive pronouns require the increase to be made in the noun that are joined with them; as, lam̓, a hand, mo lamʀa, my own hand; or if that noun be followed by an adjective, the increase is made in that adjective: as, mo lam̓ ȝealʀa, my white hand.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Mo ċeañ ᴅuḃ, my black head.
A leaḃaʀ, his book.
Ar naḋaiʀ, our father.
A ȝcoʀa ᴅuḃa. their black feet.
Bhuʀ ʀuile aiᴅa, your lofty eyes. (36)

VERB.

Verbs are of three kinds, Active, Passive, and Neuter, or Reflected.

There are seven variations of the verb, as to signification, viz.—the Imperative, and Infinitive Moods, Participles, Indicative, Potential, Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

There are four variations of the Verb, as to time, viz---the Present, Preter, Consuetudinal, and future Tenses. (37)

Conjugation of the Auxiliary bi, *be.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	1 Bioḋmaoiᴅ, bioḋ ʀiñ, let us be.
2 Bi, be thou.	2 Bíȝiḋe, or bioḋ ʀibh, be ye.
3 Bioḋe, let him be.	3 Biᴅiʀ, or bioḋ ʀiaᴅ, let them be.

The negative be not, &c., is formed by prefixing ná to each person: as, ná biᴅiʀ, or ná bioḋ ʀiaᴅ, let them not be.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.	*Negative.*
Do beiṫ, or a beiṫ, to be.	Gan a beiṫ, not to be. (38)

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	*Preter.*	*Future.*
Ag beiṫ, Or a beiṫ, being	Jar mbeiṫ, having been.	Le beiṫ, or Ar dtí beiṫ, about to be.(39)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Atáim, atá me, I am.	1 Atámoid, atá sinn, we are
2 Atáoi, atá tu, thou art.	2 Atáoi, atá sibh, ye are.
3 Atá, atá se, he is.	3 Atáid, they are.

Otherwise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Táim, tá me, I am.	1 Támoid, tá sinn, we are.
2 Táir, tá tu, thou art.	2 Tá, tá sibh, ye are.
3 Tá, tá se, he is.	3 Tá, tá siad, they are, (40)

Present. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Ní bhfuil fhios, nil me, I am not.	1 Ní bhfuil sinn, ní bhfuilmid, or nílmid, we are not.
2 Ní bhfuil fhios, nil tu, thou art not.	2 Ní bhfuil tí, ní bhfuil sibh, nil sibh, ye are not.
3 Ní bhfuil se, nil se, he is not.	3 Ní bhfuil siad, nil siad, they are not.

Present. Interrogative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Bhfuil me? am I?	1 Bhfuilmid? bhfuil sinn, are we.
2 Bhfuil tu? bhfuilir? art thou?	2 Bhfuil sibh? are ye?
3 Bhfuil se? is he?	3 Bhfuil siad? are they? (41)

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Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Do bjor, do bj me. / Do badar, do ba me. I was, or have been.	1 Do bjomur, do bj rjñ. / Do bamur do ba rjnn. we were, or have been.
2 Do bjdjr, do bhj tu / Do bhadhajr, do bha tu. thou wast, or hast been.	2 Do bj rjb, do ba rjb. ye were, or have been.
3 Do bj re, do ba re, he was, or has been.	3 Do bj rjad. / Do badar, do ba rjad. they were, or have been.

Otherwise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Bhjor, bj me, I was, or have been.	1 Bhjomur, bj rjñ, we were, or we have been.
2 Bhjdhjr, bj tu, thou wast or hast been.	2 Bhj, bj rjb, ye were, or have been.
3 Bhj, bj re, he was, or has been.	3 Bhj, bj rjad, they were, or have been. (42)

Preter. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Nj rabar, nj rajb me, I was not.	1 Nj rabamar, nj rajb rjnn, we were not.
2 Nj rajb tu, thou wast not.	2 Nj rajb rjb, ye were not.
3 Nj rajb re, he was not.	3 Nj rajb rjad, they were not. (43)

Preter. Interrogative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Rajb me? was I? or have I been.	1 Rajb rjnn? were we? &c.
2 Rajb tu? wast thou? &c.	2 Rajb rjb? were ye? &c.
3 Rajb re? was he? &c.	3 Rajb rjad? were they? &c.

Consuetudinal Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Bjm, I am usually.	1 Bjdmjd, bjañ, rjñ, we are usually.
2 Bjañ tu, thou art usually.	2 Bjañ rjb, ye are usually.
3 Bjañ re, he is usually.	3 Bjañ rjad, they, &c. (44)

The negative I am not usually, &c., is formed by prefixing nj to each person; as, nj bjm, nj bhjañ tu, &c.

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The interrogative are you usually ? &c., is formed by prefixing ɱ to each person ; as, ɱbjañ ᴛu ? ɱbjañ ɾe ? &c. (45.)

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Beɟo, beɟó ɱe, I shall be.	1 Beɟóɱɟo, beɟó ɾɟɲɲ, we shall be.
2 Beɟɲ, beɟó ᴛu, thou shalt be.	2 Beɟó, beɟó ɾɟb, ye, &c.
3 Beɟó, beɟó ɾe, he shall be.	3 Beɟó, beɟó ɾɟaᴅ, they shall be. (46.)

Future. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Nɟ bjaɱ, I shall or will not be.	1 Nɟ beɟóɱɟo, ɱ bjañ ɾɟñ, we shall or will not be.
2 Nɟ bjañ ᴛu, thou shalt, &c.	2 Nɟ bjaɲ ɾɟb, ye shall, &c.
3 Nɟ bjañ ɾe, he shall, &c.	3 Nɟ bjaɲ ɾɟaᴅ, they shall &c.

Future. Interrogative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Mbeɟó ɱe ? shall I be ?	1 Mbeɟóɱɟo ? ɱbeɟó ɾɟñ ? shall we, &c.
2 Mbeɟó ᴛu ? shalt, &c.	2 Mbeɟó ɾɟb ? shall ye, &c.
3 Mbeɟó ɾe ? shall, &c.	3 Mbeɟó ɾɟaᴅ ? shall they, &c

Consuetudinal of the Future.

SINGULAR.

3 Muɲ bjaɾ, or a bjaɾ, as it shall be, or the person that is or shall be. (47.)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Má ᴛaɟɱ, if I be.	1 Má ᴛaɱoɟo, má ᴛa ɾɟɲ, if we be.
2 Má ᴛa ᴛu, if thou be.	2 Má ᴛa ɾɟb, if ye be.
3 Má ᴛa ɾe, if he be.	3 Má ᴛaɟo, má ᴛa ɾɟaᴅ, if they be.

Present, &c. Negative

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Muna bfuɟlɪɱ, muɲ bfuɟl ɱe, if I be not.	1 Muna, bfuɟlɱɟo, muna bfuɟl ɾɟñ, if we be not.
2 Muna bfuɟl ᴛu, if thou, &c.	2 Muna bfuɟl ɾɟb, if ye, &c.
3 Muna bfuɟl ɾe, if he be not.	3 Muna bfuɟl ɾɟaᴅ, if they be not. (48.)

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Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

1 Wá bjor, má bí me, if I were, (49)---As the Preter of the Indicative Mood.

Consuetudinal.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Da mbjoñ, da mbjañ, if I were or had been.	1 Da mbjodmaojr, da mbjad rjñ, if we were, or had been.
2 Da mbjadfa, if thou, &c.	2 Da mbjad rjb, if ye, &c.
3 Da mbjad, if he had been.	3 Da mbjojr, da mbjad rjad, if they were, &c.

Preter and Consuetudinal. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Wuna be go najb me, if I had not been.	1 Wuna be go najb rjñ, if we had not been.
2 Wuna be go najb tu, if thou had not been.	2 Wuna be go najb rjb, if ye had not been.
3 Wuna be go najb re, if he had not been.	3 Wuna be go najb rjad, if they had not been.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Wá bjam, if I shall be.	1 Wá bjomaojd, ma bjoñ rjñ, if we shall be.
2 Wá bjoñ tu, if thou shalt be.	2 Wa bjoñ rjbh, if ye, &c.
3 Wá bjoñ re, if he shall be.	3 Wá bjoñ rjad, if they, &c.

Future. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Wuna mbejd me, if I shall not be.	1 Wuna mbejd rjñ, if we shall not be.
2 Wuna mbejd tu, if thou, &c.	2 Wuna mbejd rjbh, if ye, &c.
3 Wuna mbejd re, if he, &c.	3 Wuna mbejd rjad, if they shall not be. (50.)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Go najb me, may I be.	1 Go najbmjd, go najb rjñ, may we be.
2 Go najb tu, mayest thou be.	2 Go najb rjb, may ye be.
3 Go najb re, may he be.	3 Go najb rjad, may they be.

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Optative. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Nach raibh me, may I not be.	1 Nach raibhmid nach raibh sinn, may we not be.
2 Nach raibh tu, mayest thou, &c.	2 Nach raibh sibh, may ye not be.
3 Nach raibh se, may he not be.	3 Nach raibh siad, may they not be.

Preter.

I wish I were, &c., is expressed, budh mhaith liom go raibh me, or bheadh liom go raibh me. (51.)

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The potential is formed by the auxiliary impersonal.

Present.	*Preter.*	*Future.*
Ais, or is, it is.	Ba, it was.	Bidh, it shall or will be.

Or by tigim, I come, used impersonally; or by caithfidh, must. To some one of these is joined such a word as, feidhil, possible; cóir, right; eigin, necessity, &c., followed by the pronoun which should have been nominative to the verb, and by the verb itself in the infinitive mood; as,

Is eigin dam a bheith, I must be; is feidhil liom a bheith, I may be; ba chóir dam a bheith, I should have been; ni tig liom a bheith, I cannot be; caithfidh me a bheith, I must be. (52.)

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REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

CONJUGATION OF buail, STRIKE. (53)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
2 Buail, strike thou.	1 Buailimid, let us strike.
3 Buaileadh sé, let him strike.	2 Buailigidh, strike ye.
	3 Buailidís, buailidh siad, let them strike.

The imperative negative strike not thou, &c., is formed by prefixing ná to each person; as, ná buail, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.	*Negative.*
Do or a bualadh, to strike;	Gan a bualadh, not to strike.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	*Preter.*	*Future.*
A bualadh, striking;	Gan mbualuidh, having struck.	Ag tí bualadh, or le bualadh, about to strike.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buailim, I strike.	1 Buailimid, we strike.
2 Buailir, buailidh tú, thou strikest.	2 Buailidh sibh, ye strike.
3 Buailidh sé, he strikes.	3 Buailidh siad, they strike.

The present negative I do not strike, &c., is formed by prefixing ní to each person; as, ní buailim, &c.

The present interrogative do I strike? &c., is formed by prefixing a or an to each person; as, a mbuailim? &c.

Present, with the relative a, who; aníos, who; cé, which go dé? what? cá huair? when? go dtí seo? how? having a, who, which, expressed or understood.

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SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Cio de buailear mé ? what do I strike ?	1 Ar ríu a buailear, we do strike.
2 Is tu a buailear, it is thou that strikest.	2 Cio de buailear ríb ? what do ye strike ?
3 Cia buaileas se ? whom does he strike.	3 Ca huair a buaileat siad ? when do they strike ? (54)

Preter. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Do buaileas, buail mé, I struck.	1 Do buaileamar buail ríu, we struck.
2 Do buailis, buail tu, thou struckest.	2 Do buaileabar, buail ríbh, ye struck.
3 Do buail, buail se, he struck.	Do buaileadar, buail siad, they struck, (55)

The preter negative is formed by prefixing nar to each person ; as, nar buaileas, I did not strike.

The preter interrogative is formed by prefixing ar to each person ; as, ar buail mé ? did I strike ? (56)

Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buailim, I usually strike.	1 Buaileas ríu, we usually, &c.
2 Buaileas tu, thou usually, &c.	2 Buaileas ríbh, ye usually &c.
3 Buaileas se, he usually, &c.	3 Buaileas siad, they usually, &c.

The consuetudinal negative and interrogative are formed as in the present ; ni buaileas tu, thou dost not usually strike ; a mbuaileas se ? does he usually strike ?

Future Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buailfead, I shall or will strike.	1 Buailfimid, we will strike.
2 Buailfe tu, thou wilt strike.	2 Buailfe ríb, ye will strike.
3 Buailfe se, he will strike.	3 Buailfe siad, they will strike.

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Otherwise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buaileod, buaile me, I shall or will strike.	1 Buailmid, buaile sinn, we shall strike.
2 Bualfa, buaile tu, thou shalt strike.	2 Buailidh, sibh, ye shall strike.
3 Buailidh, buaile se, he shall strike.	3 Buailid siad, they shall strike. (57)

The future negative and interrogative are formed as the affirmative; as, ni buailid, I shall not strike; a mbuailfa? will thou strike.

The future with the relatives a, ata, or noch; or the interrogative go de? ca huair? go de mura? &c. (58)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Go de buailfear me? what shall I strike?	1 Air sinn a buailfear, we shall strike.
2 Is tu a buailfear, it is thou shalt strike.	2 Go de buailfear sibh? what shall ye strike.
3 Ata se a buailfear, the person that shall, &c.	3 Cia buailfear siad? whom shall they strike.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense and Future. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 Ma buailim, if I strike, &c.---as the present indicative, having ma, if, prefixed.

Present and Future. Negative.

SINGULAR.

1 Muna buailim, if I do not strike---as the present indicative having muna, if not, prefixed.

Preter. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 Ma buaileas, Ma buail me } If I had struck.---As the preter indicative having ma. if, prefixed.

Preter. Negative.

SINGULAR.

1 Muna buaileas, Muna buail me } If I had not struck.---As the preter negative indicative, having muna, if not, instead of nach.

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Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Da mbuailfinn, had I struck.	1 Da mbuailfeamoir, da mbuailfidhe sinn, had we struck
2 Da mbuailfeadh, hadst thou struck.	2 Da mbuailfidhe sibh, had ye struck.
3 Da mbuailfeadh se, had he struck.	3 Da mbuailfidir, da mbuailfidhe siad, had they struck. (59)

Consuetudinal. Negative.

SINGULAR.

1 Muna be gur buail me, had I not struck.---As the preter indicative, having muna be gur, unless that, prefixed.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Go mbuaileam, go mbuailidh me, may I strike.	1 Go mbuailimid go mbuailidh sinn, may we strike.
2 Go mbuailidh tu, mayest thou strike.	2 Go mbuailidh sibh, may ye strike.
3 Go mbuailidh se, may he strike.	3. Go mbuailidir, go mbuailidh siad, may they strike.

The present and future negative are the same as affirmative, except that nar is used instead of go; as, na buaileam, or nar buailidh me, may I not strike.

Preter and Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 Bheadh lion go mbuailfinn, I wish I had struck.---As the subjunctive, except that, bheadh lion go is used instead of da.

The preter negative is formed in the same manner, except that nar or nacar, not, is used instead of go; as, bheadh lion nar buailfinn, I wish I had not struck.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Is feidir lion a bualadh, I can strike him or it, beidh dan a bualadh, I must have struck him or it; ni dig lion a bualadh, I cannot strike him or it---&c. (60)

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PASSIVE VOICE.

Buaıltean, BE STRUCK.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buaıltean me, bıoð me buaılte, let me be struck.	1. Buaıltean ıñ, bıoðmaoıð buaılte, let us be struck.
2 Buaıltean, bıoð tu buaıltе, be thou struck.	2 Buaıltean ıbh, bıoð rıb buaılte, be ye struck.
3 Buaıltean é bıoð re buaıltе, let him be struck.	3 Buaıltean ıad, bıoð rıad buaıltе, let them be struck.

The imperative negative is formed by prefixing ná: as ñá buaıltean me, let me not be struck.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

A beıð-buaıltе, to be struck.

PARTICIPLES.

Preter, Buaıltе, struck; ıan mbeıð buaıltе, having been struck. Future, le bualað, le na bualað or an tı beıð buaıltе, about to be struck. (61.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buaıltean me, I am struck.	1 Buaıltean ıñ, we are struck.
2 Buaıltean tu, thou art struck.	2 Buaıltean ıbh, ye are struck.
3 Buaıltean é, he is struck.	3 Buaıltean ıad, they are struck

Present Negative, Nı buaıltean me, &c., I am not struck, &c.
Present Interrogative, A mbuaıltean me? &c., am I struck, &c.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Do buaıleað me, I was struck.	1 Do buaıleað rıñ, we were struck.
2 Do buaıleað tu, thou wast struck.	2 Do buaıleað rıb, ye were struck.
3 Do buaıleað é, he was struck.	3 Do buaıleað ıad, they were struck.

Preter negative, Nıar buaıleað me, &c., I was not struck, &c.
Preter Interrogative, Nar buaıleað me? &c., was I struck &c.

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Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Buaıl͛eaṛ me, I shall or will be struck.	1 Buaıl͛eaṛ ṁṁ, we will be struck.
2 Buaıl͛eaṛ ṫu, thou wilt be struck.	2 Buaıl͛eaṛ ıb, ye will be struck.
3 Buaıl͛eaṛ é, he will be struck. (62)	3 Buaıl͛eaṛ ıaḋ, they will be struck.

Future Negative, Nı̇ ḃuaıl͛eaṛ me, I will not be struck, &c.
Future Interrogative, A ṁbuaıl͛eaṛ me ? shall I be struck, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Má ḃuaıltean me, if I be struck.	1 Má ḃuaıltean ṁṁ, if we be struck.
2 Má ḃuaıltean ṫu, if thou be struck.	2 Má ḃuaıltean ıb, if ye be struck.
3 Má ḃuaıltean é, if he be struck.	3 Má ḃuaıltean ıaḋ, if they be struck.

Present Negative, Muna ṁbuaıltean me, if I be not struck.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Ḋa ṁbuaıl͛ıṫ́ me, if I had been struck.	1 Ḋa ṁbuaıl͛ıṫ́ ṁṁ, if we had been struck.
2 Ḋa ṁbuaıl͛ıṫ́ ṫu, if thou hadst been struck.	2 Ḋa ṁbuaıl͛ıṫ́, ıb, if ye had been struck.
3 Ḋa ṁbuaıl͛ıṫ́ ṡe, if he had been struck.	3 Ḋa ṁbuaıl͛ıṫ́ ıaḋ, if they had been struck. (63)

Preter Negative, Muna be ȝo ṛaıb me buaıltṫe, if I had not been struck.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Má ḃuaıl͛eaṛ me, if I shall be struck.	1 Má ḃuaıl͛eaṛ ṁṁ, if we shall be struck.
2 Má ḃuaıl͛eaṛ ṫu, if thou shalt be struck.	2 Má ḃuaıl͛eaṛ ıb, if ye shall be struck.
3 Má ḃuaıl͛eaṛ é, if he will be struck.	3 Má ḃuaıl͛eaṛ ıaḋ, if they shall be struck.

Future Negative, Muna ṁbuaıl͛eaṛ me, if I shall not be struck.

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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Зо mbuailtear me, may I be struck.	1 Зо mbuailtear rinn, may we be struck.
2 Зо mbuailtear tu, mayest thou be struck.	2 Зо mbuailtear rib, may ye be struck.
3 Зо mbuailtear é, may he be struck.	3 Зо mbuailtear iad, may they be struck.

Present and Future Negative, Nar buailtear me, may I not be struck.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 Bfeair liom da mbuailfid me, &c., I wish I had been struck.

Preter. Negative.

SINGULAR.

1 Bfeair liom nach mbuailfid me, I wish I had not been struck.

Every part of the passive voice may likewise be formed, by joining the preter participle passive, to the auxiliary bi; as ta me buailte, I am struck; bi me buailte, I was struck, &c.

To express continuance, the present participle having ag or ga with a possessive pronoun prefixed, is joined to the verb bi; as, ta me ga mo bualad, I am in striking; bi me ga mo bualad, I was in striking.

REFLECTED VERBS. (64.)

CONJUGATION OF Codail, SLEEP.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	1 Codlamoid, bimid nar gcodlad, let us sleep.
2 Codail, bi do chodlad, sleep thou.	2 Codlaige, bigidhe, or bid fib bun gcodlad, sleep ye.
3 Codlaid fe, bi fe na chodlad, let him sleep.	3 Codlaid fiad bidh fiad na gcodlad, let them sleep (65)

Imperative Negative, na codail, or na bi do chodlad, &c. sleep not thou, &c.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.	*Negative.*
A codlad, to sleep.	Gan a codlad, not to sleep.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	*Preter.*	*Future.*
A codlad, sleeping.	Jar gcodlad, having slept.	Ar ti codlad, about to sleep.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Codlaim, ta me mo codlad, I sleep.	1 Codlamoid, tamoid nar gcodlad, we sleep.
2 Codlair tu, ta tu do codlad, thou sleepest	2 Codlair sib, ta sib bur gcodlad, ye sleep.
3 Codlaid se, tá se na codlad, ta si na codlad, he or she sleeps.	3 Codlair siad, ta siad na gcodlad, they sleep.

Present Negative, Ni codlaim, niel me mo codlad, I do not sleep, I am not asleep.

Present Interrogative, A gcodlaim, bfuil me codlad? do I sléep? am I asleep? (66)

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Chodail me, bi me mo codlad I slept, or I was asleep.	1 Chodail sin, bi sin nar gcodlad; we, &c.
2 Chodail tu, bi tu do codlad, thou, &c.	2 Chodail sib, bi sib bur gcodlad, ye, &c.
3 Chodail se, bi se na codlad, he, &c.	3 Chodail siad, bi siad na gcodlad, they, &c.

Preter Negative, Nar codail me, ni raib me mo codlad? I did not sleep, &c.

Preter Interrogative, Nar codail me? an raib me mo codlad? did I sleep? &c.

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Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Coɪdeolam, beɪṫ me mo ċodlaḋ, I will sleep.	1 Coɪdeola ɪɲ, beɪṫ ɪɲ naɲ ʒcodlaḋ, we will sleep.
2 Coɪdeola ṫu, beɪṫ ṫu do ċodlaḋ, thou wilt sleep.	2 Coɪdeola ɪb, beɪṫ ɪb buɲ ʒcodlaḋ, ye will sleep.
3 Coɪdeola ɾe, beɪṫ ɾe na ċodlaḋ, he will sleep.	3 Coɪdeola ɪad, beɪṫ ɪad naʒcodlaḋ, they will sleep.

Future Negative, Nɪ ċoɪdealḟad, or ɲɪ ċoɪdeola me, or ɲɪ bɪaɲ mo ċodlaḋ, I will not sleep. (67)

Future Interrogative, An ʒcoɪdeola ? or an mbeɪṫ me mo ċodlaḋ ? shall I sleep ?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Má ta me mo ċodlaḋ, if I be asleep.	1 Má tamoɪd naɲ ʒcodlaḋ, if we be asleep,
2 Má ta ṫu do ċodlaḋ, if thou be asleep.	2 Ma ta ɪb buɲ ʒcodlaḋ, if ye be asleep.
3 Má ta ɾe na ċodlaḋ, if he be asleep.	3 Má ta ɪad na ʒcodlaḋ, if they be asleep.

Present Negative, Muna bḟuɪl me mo ċodlaḋ, if I be not asleep.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 Da mbɪaɲ mo ċodlaḋ &c., if I had been asleep, &c.

Preter Negative, Muna be ʒo ɲaɪḃ me mo ċodlaḋ, if I had not been asleep.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Ma bɪaɲ mo ċodlaḋ, if I shall be asleep.	1 Ma bɪoɲ ɪɲ naɲ ʒcodlaḋ, if we shall be asleep.
2 Ma bɪoɲ ṫu do ċodlaḋ, if thou shall be asleep.	2 Ma bɪoɲ ɪb buɲ ʒcodlaḋ, if ye shall be asleep.
3 Ma bɪoɲ ɾe na ċodlaḋ, if he shall be asleep.	3 Ma bɪoɲ ɪad na ʒcodlaḋ, if they shall be asleep.

Future Negative, Muna mbeɪṫ me mo ċodlaḋ, if I shall not be asleep.

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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Зо ṁaiḃ ṁe ṁo ċodlaḋ, may I sleep.	1 Зо ṁaiḃ ṁiḋ naṁ ȝcodlaḋ, may we sleep.
2 Зо ṁáiḃ ṫu do ċodlaḋ, mayest thou sleep.	2 Зо ṁaiḃ ṁiḃ ḃuṁ ȝcodlaḋ, may ye sleep.
3 Зо ṁaiḃ ṡe na ċodlaḋ, may he sleep.	3 Зо ṁaiḃ ṁad na ȝcodlaḋ, may they sleep.

Present and Future Negative. Naṁ ṁaiḃ ṁe ṁo ċodlaḋ, may I not sleep.

Preter Affirmative. Bṡeaṁ liom зо ṁaiḃ ṁe ṁo ċodlaḋ, I wish I had been asleep.

Preter Negative. Bṡeaṁ liom naċ ṁaiḃ ṁe ṁo ċodlaḋ, I wish I had not been asleep. (68)

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FORMATION

OF THE

MOODS AND TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Every regular Verb has six principal parts, in the active voice, from which all the moods and tenses are formed: viz. (69)

1. The imperative; as, buail, strike; crom, bend.

2 The infinitive, usually formed by adding ad, to the imperative, if the last vowel is broad; ead, if small; as, do buaileadh, or do bualadh, to strike; do cromadh, to bend. (70)

3. The present, formed by adding im, or aim to the imperative; as buailim, I strike; cromaim, I bend.

4. The preter formed by adding ar, ir, or ear to the imperative; as, do buaileas, I struck; do chomar, I bent.

5. The future, formed by adding adh, eadh, or idh; fadh, feadh, or fidh, to the imperative; as, buailfeadh, I will strike; cromfadh I will bend. (71)

6. The consuetudinal, subjunctive, formed by adding, fainn fuinn, or finn, to the imperative; as da mbuailfinn, had I struck; gcromfuinn, had I bent. (72)

Regular verbs are therefore conjugated through the primary tenses active, in this manner;

Buail, do bualadh, buailim, do buaileas, buailfeadh, da mbuailfinn, strike.

Bris, do briseadh, brisim, do briseas, brisfeadh, da mbrisfinn, break.

Cas, do casadh, casaim, do casas, casfadh, da gcasfuinn, twist.

Ceap, do capadh, capaim, do ceapas, ceapfadh, da gceapfuinn, shape or fit.

Agall, d'agallad, agallaim, d'agallas, agallfadh, da nagallfuinn, accost.

Baist, do baistead, baistim, do baistead, baistfeadh, da mbaistfinn, baptize.

Aitheas, d'aitheasadh, aitheasaim, d'aitheasas, aitheochfadh, da naitheochfuinn, raise.

Cruinnigh, do chruinnigheadh, cruinnim, do chruinnigheas, cruinneochfadh, da gcruinneochfuinn, gather.

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IN THIS MANNER CONJUGATE,

Adhair,--d'adhradh, adore.
Aireamh --airmheadh, reckon.
Bog,--bogadh, rock. Beg
Bath,--bathadh, drown.
Blasd,--blasdadh,--taste.
Bruidh,--bruidhadh, bruise.
Bioghd,--bioghadh, stir up.
Buaidhirr,--buaidhreadh, trouble.
Coraidh,--coruidhadh, stir.
Céard,--céardadh, torment.
Cisir,--cisradh, comb.
Claon,--claonadh, incline.
Druid,---druidheadh, shut.
Dún,--dúnadh, make fast.
Dusgd,--dusgadh, awaken.
Dingh,--dingheadh, drive, press.
Dogh,--doghadh, burn.
Diult,--diultadh, refuse.
Fág,--fágadh, leave.
Fill,--filleadh, return.
Fosgal,--fosgladh, open.
Freagair,--freagradh, answer.
Fuirigh,--fuireach, wait.
Gearr,--gearradh, cut.
Glac,--glacadh, take.
Glan,--glanadh, clean.
Gléar,--glearadh, prepare tune.
Goraidh,--goradh, warm.
Greamuigh--greamughadh, fasten.
Iarr--iarraidh, search or ask.
Lár,--láradh, burn.
Lom,--lomadh, make thin or bare.
Lion,--lionadh, fill.
Leag,--leagadh, lay down.
Léigh,--léighadh, read.
Meall,--mheallad, deceive.
Marbh,--marbhadh, kill.
Measg,--mheasgadh, mix.
Mill,--mhilleadh, spoil.
Mol,--mholadh, praise.
Mineigh,--mhineughadh, explain.
Nochd,--nochdadh, strip.
Ong,--ongadh, anoint.
Ordaigh,--ordaighead, order.
Osgaoil,--osgaoileadh, open.
Pléasg,--pléasgadh, burst.
Póg,--pogadh, kiss.
Pósr,--pósradh, marry.
Proiseadh,--proiseadh, bestow.
Plúch,--pluchadh, smother.
Preab,--preabadh, kick.
Réub,--réubadh, tear.
Reidh,--reidheadh, settle.
Rol,--rolad, roll.
Ruag,--ruagadh, scourge.
Sgab,--sgabadh, scatter.
Sath--sathadh, stab.
Saor,--saoradh, deliver.
Samhail,--samhalad compare.
Seang,--seangadh, wither.
Séan,--seanadh, deny.
Seid,--seideadh, blow.
Smeid,--smeideadh, beckon.
Sear,--searadh, stand.
Sluig,--sluigadh, swallow.
Sgiob,--sgiobadh, lop.
Sil,--silead, shed.
Sin,--sineadh, stretch.
Sgiath,--sgiathead, gush.
Siob,--siobadh, drift.
Slaodair,--slaodairadh, drag.
Smuain,--smuaineadh, consider.
Sgairt,--sgairteadh, call.
Sgoilt,--sgoiltead, split.
Sguab,--sguabadh, sweep.
Sgag,--sgagadh, digest.
Sgriob,--sgriobadh, scratch.
Sgriob,--sgriobadh, write.
Sgaoil,--sgaoileadh, loose.
Spairn,--spairnidh, nail.
Sgeith,--sgeitheadh, Scatter.
Sgath,--sgathadh,

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Many verbs have the infinitive and imperative alike; and in some the imperative can only be distinguished from the infinitive, by having a small vowel in the termination. In all other parts they are conjugated regularly: as, (73)

Díol, do díol, díolaim, do díolar, díolfad, dá ndíolfuinn, sell or pay.

Cuir, do cuir, cuireann, do chuireas, cuirfead, dá gcuirfinn, send or put

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE MOST USUAL.

Amharc,—amharc, look.	Meas,---meas, esteem.
Aireor,—aireor, tell.	Nigh,---nighe, wash.
Bruith, do bhruith, boil.	Ol,---ól, drink.
Coisg,—coisg, quell.	Raith,---raith, divide.
Cnuimh, chnuimh, gnaw.	Rince,---rince, dance.
Díol,—díol, suck.	Rad,---rad, deliver.
Eag,—éag, die.	Reic,---reic, sell.
Eirigh,—eirigh, rise.	Riar,- -riar, satisfy.
Ealo,—ealo, elope.	Slad,- -fhlad, rob.
Foghlaim,—foghlaim, learn.	Sgar,- -rgur, separate.
Glaoidh,—glaoidh, call.	Stad,---stad, stop.
Goin,---gon, wound.	Suidh,---fuidhe, sit.
Guid,---guid, steal.	Snighim,---fnighim, spin.
Guidh,---guidhe, pray.	Sugh,---fugha, suck.
Guil,---gul, cry.	Siubal,---fiubal, walk.
Iomchar,---iomchar, carry.	Sgrios,---rgrios, destroy.
Iompo,---iompo, turn.	Tiomáin,---thiomáin, drive.
Ioc,---ioc, pay.	Toirmeisg,---thoirmeasg, forbid.
Ith,---ithe, eat.	Tochuir,---thochuir, scratch.
Luidh,---luidhe, lie.	

THESE FORM THE INFINITIVE IN l; VIZ.:

Admhuigh, d' admhail, confess.	Fág,--fágbail, leave.
Bac,--bacail, hinder.	Fuaidh,--fuaidheal, sew.
Cár,--cárnhail, or cárad, } turn	Gab,--gabail, take.
Carn,--carnail, heap.	Lasg,--lasgail, whip.
Cuimhnigh,--cuimhneal, keep.	Tóg,--thógbail, lift.
Congaibh,--congbail, hold.	Treig,--threigsheal, forsake
Creid, -creidheal, believe.	Tuig,--thuigbeal, understand.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE INFINITIVE IN t; VIZ.:

Bagar, do bhagairt, threaten.	Cán, canat, or canamhuint, sing or tell.
Bain,--bainte, meddle.	

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Coṁaṅ,--ċoṁaiṅṫ, defend.
Caṫṡaṅ,--ċaṫṡaiṅṫ, cut up.
Coṡail,--ċoiṡilṫ, spare.
Cuimil,--ċuimilṫ, rub.
Céil,--ċéilṫ, conceal.
Ciṡil,--ċiṡilṫ, tickle.
Díbiṅ,--díbiṅṫ, banish.
Fán, -fánṁuiṅṫ, stay.
Feuċ,--feuċaiṅṫ, behold.
Feiċ,--feiċiṅṫ, see.
Ioill,--ioillṫ, eat grass.
Imiṅ,--imiṅṫ, play a game.
Ioṁoll,--ioṁlaṫ, wash.
Leaṅ,---leaṅṁuiṅṫ, follow.
Leiṡ,---leiṡiṅ or leiṡiṅṫ, permit.
Labaiṅ,--labaiṅṫ, speak.
Meil,--ṁeilṫ, grind.
Múṁal,--ṁúṁailṫ, awaken.
Riṫ,--riṫiṅṫ, run.
Seaċaṅ,--feaċaiṅṫ, shun.
Sṡaṅ,--ṡaṅṁuiṅ or ṡaṅṁuiṅṫ separate.
Teilṡ,--teilṡiṅ, or teilṡiṅṫ, cast.

THE FOLLOWING CANNOT BE REDUCED TO ANY GENERAL RULE; VIZ.:

Ail, d'aileaṁuiṅ, nourish.
Bliṡ,--bliaṡaṅ, milk.
Cluiṫ,--cluiṫeaċt, hear.
Geall,--geallaṁuiṅ, promise.
Gaiṅ,--gaiṅiṁ, call.
Gluaṡ,--gluaṡaċd, move (74)
Iṁiṡ,--iṁṡe, tell.
Imṫiṡ,--imṫeaċt, go.
Seaṡ,--feaṡaṁ, stand.
Siṁ,--fiṁiṁ, play music.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Every regular verb has five principal parts, in the passive voice, viz.:

1. The participle, formed by adding ṫa, or ṫe, to the imperative, active; as, buail, strike; buailṫe, struck, cáṫ, twist; cáṫa twisted.

2. The imperative and the present, formed by adding ṫaiṅ, or ṫeaiṅ to the imperative; as, buailṫeaiṅ, be struck, or I am struck; cáṫaiṅ, I am twisted.

3. The preter, formed by adding aḋ or eaḋ to the imperative active; as ṫo buaileaḋ, I was struck; ṫo cáṫaḋ, I was twisted.

4. The future, formed by adding aiṅ or eaiṅ, faiṅ or feaiṅ to the imperative active; as, buailfeaiṅ, I shall be struck; cáṫfaiṅ, I will be twisted.

5. The preter subjunctive, formed by adding faoiḋ or fiḋ to the imperative active; as ṫa ṁbuailfiḋ, if I had been struck, ṫa gcáṫfaoiḋ, if I had been twisted.

Regular verbs are therefore conjugated through the primary tenses passive, in this manner.

Imperative active, Baiṫ, baiṫe, baiṫeaiṅ, ṫo baiṫeaḋ, baiṫfeaiṅ, ṫa ṁbaiṫfiḋ, baptized.

Bláiṫ, bláiṫe, bláiṫeaiṅ, ṫo bláiṫeaḋ, bláiṫfeaiṅ, ṫá, ṁbláiṫfiḋ, tasted.

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Bruż, brużte, brużtaṁ, do brużaḋ, brużfaṁ, da mbrużfaoiṫ, bruised.

Cṙom, cṙomṫa cṙomtaṁ, do cṙomaḋ, cṙomfaṁ, da gcṙomfaoiṫ, bent.

Dṫol, dṫolta, dṫoltaṁ, do dṫolaḋ, dṫolfaṁ, da ndṫolfaoiṫ, sold.

Niġ, niġte, niġtaṁ, do niġeaḋ, niġfeaṁ, da niġfaoiṫ, washed.

Tṫomáiṁ, tṫomáinta, tṫomaintaṁ, do tṫomanaḋ, tṫomanfaṁ, da dtṫomanfaoiṫ, driven.

Céil céilte, céiltean, do céileaḋ, céilfeaṁ, da gcéilfaoiṫ, concealed.

Caṫ, caṫta, caṫtaṁ, do caṫaḋ, caṫfaṁ, da gcaṫfaoiṫ, sung or said.

Tṫeiġ, tṫeiġte or tṫeiġṫiṫ, tṫeiġteaṁ, do tṫeiġeaḋ, tṫeiġfeaṁ, da dtṫeiġfaoiṫ, forsaken.

Cṙeiḋ, cṙeiḋte, cṙeiḋteaṁ, do cṙeiḋeaḋ, cṙeiḋfeaṁ, da gcṙeiḋfiṫ, believed.

Tuiġ, tuiġte or tuiġṫiṫ, tuiġteaṁ, do tuiġeaḋ, tuiġfeaṁ, da dtuiġfiṫ, understood. (75)

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IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are in Irish eight verbs, besides the auxiliary bí, which are called irregular; as they borrow various parts from other verbs, partly obsolete.

The following table exhibits the primary word of each mood and tense, from which the other persons, &c., are formed, as in the regular verbs. (76.)

1 Déan, do. (77.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Déan, do.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a dhéanamh, to do.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag dhéanamh, doing.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Ním, I do.
——— NEG. Ním me dhéanamh, I do not.
——— INT. A ndéanaim ? or a ndéanaim me ? do I ?
PRET. AFF. Rinneas, rinne me, I did.
——— NEG. Ní dheachas, I did not.
——— INT. A ndeachas me ? did I ?
FUT. AFF. Déanfad, I will do.
——— NEG. Ní dhéanad, I will not do.
——— INT. A ndéanad ? shall I do ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. &. FUT. Má ním. } If I do.
AFF. Má dhéanam. }
PRES. NEG. Muna ním, } If I do not.
Muna dhéanam, }
PRET. AFF. Da ndéanainn, if I had done.
——— NEG. Muna be go ndéanainn, if I had, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Go ndéanam, I wish I may do.
——— NEG. Nar dhéanam, may I not do.
PRET. Bheadh sion go ndéanainn, I wish I had done.

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PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Déantar, be made, or be done.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a bheith déanta, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLE.

Déanta, done, or made.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Déantar mé, I am made.
—— NEG. Níl mé ar mo déanamh? I am, &c.
—— INT. Bhfuil mé sa mo déanamh? am I?
PRET. AFF. Do ríghead, I was made.
—— NEG. Nár dearadh, I was not made.
—— INT. Nar dearadh? was I made?
FUT. AFF. Dhéantar, I will be made.
—— NEG. Ní déantar, I will not be made.
—— INT. A ndéantar? shall I be made.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Má ndéantar, Má ntéar, } If I be made.
PRES. NEG. Muna ndéantar, Muna ntéar, } If I be not made.
PRET. AFF. Da ndéantaoi, Da ndéanfaoi, } If I were made.
—— NEG. Muna be so ndéantaoi, Muna be so ndéanfaoi, } If I were not made.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. So ndéantar, may I be made.
—— NEG. Nar déantar, may I not be made.
PRET. Bfeadh liom so ndéantar, I wish I had, &c.

---

2. Abair, say. (78.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Abair, say.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a rádh, to say.

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PARTICIPLE.

Ag rád, saying.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Deirim, I say.
——— NEG. Ní abraim, I do not say.
——— INT. An abraim? do I say?
PRET. AFF. Dubhrar, Dubhairt mé, } I said.
——— NEG. Níor dubhrar, I did not say.
——— INT. Nar dubhrar? Nar dubhairt mé? } Did I say.
FUT. AFF. Déarfaidh, Déarfa mé, } I will say.
——— NEG. Ní fhabhraim, Ní déarfaidh, } I will not say.
——— INT. An déarfaidh? An déarfa mé? } Shall I say.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Má deirim, Má fhabhraim, } If I say.
——— NEG. Muna deirim, Muna nabhraim, } If I do not say.
PRES. AFF. Da ndéarfainn, Da nabhrainn, } If I said.
——— NEG. Muna be go ndéarfainn, Muna be go nabhrainn, } If I had not said.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Go ndeirim, Go nabhraim, } May I say.
——— NEG. Na habhraim, may I not say.
PRES. Bheadh lion go ndéarfainn, Bheadh lion go nabhrainn, } I wish I may say.

---

3. Tabhair, GIVE, OR BRING. (79)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Tabhair, GIVE.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a bheith, to bring.
Do, or a thabhairt, to give.

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PARTICIPLE.

Ag breith, BRINGING, &c.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Beirim, I bring, or give.
— NEG. Ni beirim, I do not bring.
— INT. An beirim ? do I bring ?
PRET. AFF. Thugar, Thug me, } I gave.
— NEG. Nior thugar, &c. I did not give.
— INT. A dtug ar ? &c. did I give ?
FUT. AFF. Béarfaid, Béara me, } I will give
— NEG. Ni béaraid, Ni béara me, } I will not give.
— INT. A dtiobraid ? A dtiobra me ? } Shall I give ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ma beirim, AFF. Ma thugam, } If I give.
— NEG. Muna beirim, Muna dtugam, } If I do not give.
PRET. AFF. Da mbéarainn, Da dtugainn, } If I gave.
— NEG. Muna be go mbéarainn, Muna be go dtugainn, Muna be go dtiobrainn, } If, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Go mbearam, AFF. Go dtugam, } May I give.
— NEG. Nar béaram, Nar thugam, } May I not give.
PRET. Bfeadh liom go mbéarainn, Bfeadh liom go dtugainn, Bfeadh liom go dtiobrainn, } I wish, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Béarthar, no tugar, be given.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a beith beirthe, to be given or brought.

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PARTICIPLE.

Beaṙṫa, given or brought. (80)

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Béaṙṫaṙ me, I am given, &c.
——— NEG. Njel me ʒa mo ḃṙeiṫ } I am not given.
Njel me ʒa mo ṫaḃáiṙṫ, }
——— INT. Bhṙuil me ʒa mo ḃṙeiṫ ? } Am I not given ?
Bhṙuil me ʒa mo ṫaḃáiṙṫ ? }
PRET. AFF. Do ṫuʒaḋ, I was given,
——— NEG. Njaṙ ṫuʒaḋ, I was not given.
——— INT. Naṙ ṫuʒaḋ, was I given ?
FUT. AFF. Béaṙṫaṙ; } I shall be given.
Thuʒaṙ. }
———. NEG. Nj béaṙṫaṙ, } I shall not be given
Nj ṫuʒaṙ }
——— INT. An mbéaṙṫaṙ ? } Shall I be given ?
A ṫuʒaṙ ? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Má ṫuʒaṙ, } If I be given.
Má béaṙṫaṙ }
PRES. & FUT. NEG. Muna ṫuʒaṙ, }
Muna ṫṙoḃṙaṙ, } If I be not, &c.
Muna béaṙṫaṙ, }
PRET. AFF. Da ṫuʒṙaoiṫ }
Da ṫṙoḃaṙṙaoiṫ. } If I were given.
Da mbéaṙṙaoiṫ, }
——— NEG. Muna be ʒo ṫuʒṙaoiṫ, }
Muna be ʒo ṫṙoḃaṙṙaoiṫ, } If I were not, &c.
Muna be ʒo mbéaṙṙaoiṫ, }

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF ʒo ṫuʒaṙ } May I be given.
ʒo mbéaṙṫaṙ }
——————— NEG. Naṙ ṫuʒaṙ, } May I not, &c.
Naṙ béaṙṫaṙ, }
PRET. Bṙeaṁ liom ʒo ṫuʒṙaoiṫ, }
——— Bṙeaṁ liom ʒo ṫṙoḃaṙṙaoi, } I wish, &c.,
——— Bṙeaṁ liom ʒo mbéaṙṙaoiṫ, }

---

4. Taṙṙ, come. (81)

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IMPERATIVE.

Tagh, come.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a teacht, to come.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag teacht, coming.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Tigim, I come.
—— NEG. Ni tigim, I do not come.
—— INT. A dtigim ? do I come ?
PRET. AFF. thainseas, thainic me, } I came.
—— NEG. Nior thainseas, &c., I did not &c.
—— INT. A dtainseas ? &c., did I come ?
FUT. AFF. Tiocfad, Tiocfa me, } I will come.
—— NEG. Ni tigim, I will not come.
—— INT. A dtiocfad ? A dtiocfa me ? } Shall I come ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Ma tigim, if I come.
—— NEG. Muna dtigim, if I do not come.
PRET. AFF. Da dtiocfainn, if I had come.
—— NEG. Muna be go dtiocfainn, Muna be go dtainic, } If I had not come. (82.)

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Go dtiocfam, may I come.
—— NEG. Nar tigim, may I not come.
PRET. Breagh liom go dtiocfainn, I wish I had, &c.

---

5. Te, go. (83.)

IMPERATIVE.

Te, go.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a dul, to go.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag dul, going.

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INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Teaḋaṁ, I go.
PRES. NEG. Ní ṫeaḋaṁ, I do not go.
— INT. Bhfuil mé ag dul? do I go?
PRET. AFF. Chuaidh } I went.
Chuaigh mé, }
— NEG. Ní ṫeaċaidh, } I did not go.
Ní ṫeaċa mé, }
— INT. An ndeaċaidh? did I go?
FUT. AFF. Raċaidh, } I will go.
Raċa mé, }
— NEG. Ní ṫeaḋaṁ, I will not go.
— INT. An raċaidh? } Shall I go?
An raċa mé? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ma ṫeaḋaṁ, } If I go.
Ma raċaṁ, }
— NEG. Muna ndeaḋaṁ, } If I do not go.
Muna raċaṁ, }
PRET. AFF. Da raċfuiñ, if I had gone.
— NEG. Muna be go ndeaċaidh, } If I had not gone.
Muna be go raċfuiñ, }

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Go ndeaḋaṁ, } May I go.
AFF. Go raċaṁ, }
— NEG. Nar ṫeaḋaṁ, may I not go.
PRET. Bheadh liom go ndeacuiñ, } I wish I had gone.
Bheadh liom go raċfuiñ. }

---

6. Faż, find. (84.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faż, find.

INFINITIVE.

D'faġail, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

Ag faġail, finding.

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INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Faġaim, I find.
— NEG. Ní faġaim, I do not find.
— INT. Bhfuil me faġail? do I find?
PRET. AFF. Fuaras, Fuair me, } I found.
— NEG. Ní fuaras, &c., I did not find.
— INT. A bfuaras? &c, did I find?
FUT. AFF. Gheobad, Gheoba me, } I will find.
— NEG. Ní faġaim, Ní faġa me, } I will not find.
— INT. An bfuighead? An bfuigheadh me? } Shall I find.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ma faġam, AFF. Ma fuighim, Ma gheabam, } If I find.
— NEG. Muna bfuighim, if I find not.
PRET. AFF. Da bfuighinn, if I had found.
— NEG. Muna be go bfuighinn, Muna be go bfaġuinn, } If I had, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Go bfaġam Go bfuighim, } May I find.
— NEG. Nar faġam, may I not find.
PRET. Bfeam liom go bfaġuinn, Bfeam liom go bfuighinn, } I wish I had.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Faġair, be found.

INFINITIVE. (85.)

PARTICIPLE.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Faġar me, I am found.
— NEG. Niel me le faġail, I am not found.
— INT. Bhfuil me le faġail? am I found?
PRET. AFF. Fuarar, I was found.

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— Neg. Nj bfuaɲaɾ, I was not found.
— Int. A bfuaɲaɾ ? was I found.
Fut. Aff. Gheabaɲ, I shall be found
— Neg. Nj bfuiġeaɲ, I shall not be found.
— Int. An bfaġaiɲ ? shall I be found.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Ma fáġaɲ, Ma fuiġeaɲ, } If I be found.
Pres. Neg. Muna bfuiġeaɲ, if I be not found.
Pres. Aff. Da bfuiġfiḋ, if I were found.
— Neg. Muna be go bfuiġfiḋ, if I were not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go bfaġaɲ, may I be found.
— Neg. Naɲ fáġaɲ, may I not be found.
Pres. Bfeaɲ liom go bfuiġfiḋ, I wish I were found.

---

7. Feuċ, ɔeaɾc, ɲo aṁhaɾc, see. (86)

IMPERATIVE.

Feuċ, ɔeaɾc, ɲo aṁhaɾc, see.

INFINITIVE.

D'aṁhaɾc, to see.

PARTICIPLE.

Aġ ɔeaɾcaiɲṫ, ɲo feaċaiɲṫ, Aġ aṁhaɾc, ɲo faiɾciɲ, } Seeing.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Ciɲ, I see.
—— Neg. Nj faiɾciɲ, I do not see.
—— Int. A bfaiɾciɲ ? do I see ?
Pret. Aff. Chonnaiɾc me, I saw.
—— Neg. Nj facaɾ, Nj faca me, } I did not see.
—— Int. A bfacaɾ ? A bfaca me ? } Did I see ?
Fut. Aff. Chiffead, ċiffe me, } I shall see.
Fut. Neg. Nj ċiffead, &c., I shall not see.
—— Int. An bfaiɾciɲ ? shall I see ?

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SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ma ċim, } If I see.
AFF. Ma ḟaiċim,
— NEG. Muna ċim, &c., if I do not see.
PRET AFF. Da bḟaiscfuiñ, if I had seen.
— NEG. Muna be go bḟaiscfuiñ, if I had not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT AFF. Go bḟaiċim, may I see.
NEG. Nar ḟaiċim, may I not see.
PRET. Bḟeadr liom go bḟaiscfuiñ, I wish I had seen.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Feuċtar, no ċiṫear, be seen.

INFINITIVE. (87)

PARTICIPLE.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Faiceadr, } I am seen.
ċiar,
ċiṫear,
— NEG. Niel me le ḟaiscin, I am not seen.
— INT. An bḟaiceadr me ? } Am I seen.
bḟuil me le ḟaiscin ?
PRET. AFF. Do ḟacar, I was seen.
— NEG. Ni ḟacar, I was not seen.
— INT. An bḟacar ? was I seen.
FUT. AFF. Faiceadr, I shall be seen.
— NEG. Ni ḟaiceadr, I shall not be seen.
— INT. A bḟaiceadr ? shall I be seen.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES & FUT. Ma ċiṫeadr, } If I be seen.
AFF. Ma ḟaiceadr,
— NEG. Muna ċiṫeadr, &c. if I be not seen.
PRET. AFF. Da bḟaiscid, if I were seen.
— NEG. Muna be go bḟaiscid, if I were not seen.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Go bḟaiscfiar, may I be seen.
—— NEG. Nar ḟaiscfiar, may I not be seen.

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PRET. Bṗeaṁ liom go bṗaicṗiḋ, I wish I may, &c.

---

8. Cluin, Hear. (88.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Cluin, hear.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or A ċloiṫin, to hear.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag cloiṫin, hearing.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Cluinim, I hear.
— NEG. Ní ċluinim, I do not hear.
— INT. A gcluinim? do I hear?
PRET. AFF. Chualaṫ, Chuala me, } I heard.
— NEG. Ní ċualaṫ, Ní ċuala me, } I did not hear.
INT. A gcualaṫ? A gcuala me? } Did I hear?
FUT. AFF. Cluinfead, Cluinfe me, } I will hear.
— NEG. Ní cluinfead, &c. I will not hear.
— INT. A gcluinfead? &c. shall I hear?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Ma ċluinim, if I hear.
— NEG. Muna gcluinim, if I do not hear.
PRET. AFF. Da gcluinfiñ, if I had heard.
— NEG. Muna be go gcluinfiñ, if I had, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Go gcluinim, may I hear.
—— NEG. Naṫ ċluinim, may I not hear.
PRET. Bṗeaṁ liom go gcluinfiñ, I wish I may hear.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Cluinṫeaṫ, be heard.

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INFINITIVE.

Do, or a beiṫ cluiṅte, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Cluiṅte, heard.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Cluiṅteaṁ, I am heard.
— NEG. Ni ċluiṅteaṁ, I am not heard.
— INT. A gcluiṅteaṁ? am I heard?
PRET. AFF. Ċhualaṙ, I was heard.
— NEG. Niaṁ ċualaṙ? I was not heard.
— INT. Naṁ ċualaṙ? was I heard.
FUT. AFF. Cluiṅfeaṁ, I shall be heard.
— NEG. Ni ċluiṅfeaṁ, I shall not be heard.
— INT. A gcluiṅfeaṁ? shall I be heard?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Má ċluiṅeaṁ, } If I be heard.
AFF. Má ċluiṅteaṁ, }
— NEG. Muna gcluiṅeaṁ, &c., if I be not, &c.
PRET. AFF. Da gcluiṅfiṫ, if I be heard.
— NEG. Muna be go gcluiṅfiṫ, if I be not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Go gcluiṅeaṁ, } May I be heard.
AFF. Go gcluiṅteaṁ, }
— NEG. Naṁ ċluiṅeaṁ, } May I not be heard.
Naṁ ċluiṅteaṁ, }
PRET. Bfeaṁ liom go gcluiṅfiṫ, I wish I had, &c.

ADVERB.

ADVERBS ARE USED TO DENOTE,

Time; as.

Anoiṙ, now.
Ariṙ, again.
Ariaṁ, riaṁ, ever.
Aċoiṫċe, ever.
Fóṙ, yet.
Roiṁe, before.
Go dṫi, } Until.
Go nuige, }

Feaṫa, henceforth.
Siol, perpetually.
Aṁaiṁ, seldom.

Place.

Suaṙ, upwards.
Siol, downwards.
Abaṙ, on this side.
Thall, on the other side.

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Abṙad, afar.
Angar, close to.
Amać, amuġ, out, without.
Artheać, astiġ, in, within.

Manner.

Man, mur, as.
Cionar? how?
Ni, nać, not.
Seaṫ, it is so.
Ro, very.
Anlaiġ, in like manner.
Jomorro, moreover.

ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS ARE FORMED BY PREFIXING 30 TO ADJECTIVES; AS, (89.)

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.
Beaċt, nice.	30 beaċt, nicely.
Borb, harsh.	30 borb, harshly.
Ceart, right.	30 ceart, rightly.
Cealgać, deceitful.	30 cealgać, deceitfully.
Dólrać, mournful.	30 dólrać, mournfully.
Maiṫ, good.	30 maiṫ, well.

Adverbs, formed thus from adjectives, are compared as the adjectives themselves; as,

From maiṫ, good, *Pos.* 30 maiṫ, well; *Comp.* nior feaṙr, better; *Sup.* ro maiṫ, very good, ar feaṙr, best.

From laidir, strong; *Pos.* 30 laidir, strongly; *Comp.* nior laidre, more strongly; *Sup.* ro laidir, very strongly, ar laidre, most strongly.

There are many adverbial expressions, formed by the combination of two or more words; as (90.)

FROM aġ, AT.

So, this (place,) aġ ro, here.
Sin, that (place) aġ rin, there.
Sud, yon (place), aġ rud, yonder.
Ciunar, quietness, aġ ciunar, quietly.

FROM aṁ, IN.

Thall, farther side, an all, over.
Fad, long, an fad, whilst.
So, this (place,) an ro, here.
Noċt, night, anoċt, at, or in night.

FROM air, UPON.

Cúl, back, ar ṡcúl, backwards.
Leiṫ, side, air leiṫ, by turns.

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Uaɪɲe, hours, ar uaɪɲe, ar uaɪɲiḃ. } Sometimes.
Bɪṫ, being, aɪɲ bɪṫ, at all.
Eɪʒɪɲ, necessity, aɪɲ eɪʒɪɲ, hardly.

FROM aɲ, the, aoɲ, one.

Tɲaṫ, Tam, } Time, aɲ tɲaṫ, aɲ tam, } When.
Uaɪɲ, hour, aoɲ uaɪɲ, once.
Cheaṫ aɪṫ, first place, &c., aɲ ċeaṫ aɪṫ, first, &c.

FROM ca? WHAT?

Uaɪɲ, hour, ca ɧuaɪɲ? when?
Aɪṫ, place, cáɪṫ? where.
E mur, it is as, ca ṫe mur? } How.
ʒo ṫe mur?

FROM ʒaɲ, WITHOUT.

Fɪor, knowledge, ʒaɲ fɪor, secretly.
Eɪfeaċt, effect, ʒaɲ eɪfeaċt, ineffectually.

FROM mar, AS.

So, this, mar ro, so, as this.
Sɪɲ, that, mar rɪɲ, thus, as that.
Ceaṫna, same, mar ar ʒceaṫna, likewise.

FROM ós, ABOVE.

Ceaṅ, head, ós ċeaṅ, above.
Arṫ, high, ós árṫ, loudly, publicly.
Ifɪol, low, ós ifɪol, softly, privately.

FROM ɡo, TO.

ʒo ɡo, until | ʒo ɡo ro, hitherto.

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES. (91.)

The following particles are used only in composition:—

Aiṁ, ---ṫeoɪɲ, willing, aɪṁṫeoɪɲ, unwilling.
Aɲ, ---ɲaṫ, time, aɲɲaṫ, untimely.
Do, -múɪɲṫe, taught, doṁúɪɲṫe, hard to be taught.
Dɪ, -cɲeɪṫe, believed, dɪċɲeɪṫe, incredible.
Ea, -rlán, healthful, earlán, sick.
Ear, -caɪɲṫear, friendship, earcaɪɲṫear, enmity.
Aɲ, ---cial, sense, aɲċial folly.
Neaṁ, ---claon, partial, neaṁċlaon, impartial.

Negative.

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Oṡṫ, Uṡṫ, Aṁ, Joṁ, } Intensive. -ṡṫṡol, low, uṡṫṡṫṡoll, very humble -ṁoṁ, great aṁṁóṁ, very great. -láṁ, full, joṁláṁ, very full.

Aṡṫ, Aṡṫ, } Again. -realḃa, possession, aṡṫrealḃa, restitution. -ʒabail, taking, aṫʒabail, retaking.

Coṁ, equal, ṫṡoṁ, weight, coṁḣṫṡoṁ, equal weight.

Jṁ, fit, ṫeaṁṫa, done, jṁṫeaṁṫa, fit to be done.

So, apt, ṡaicṡiṁ, seeing, ṡoṡaicṡiṁ, fit or easy to be seen.

The following particles are used with verbs:---

Do, A, } signs of the infinitive, ṫo ḃuaileaḋ, A ḃuaileaḋ, } To strike.

Aʒ, a, or ʒa, signs of the present participle, aʒ, a, or ʒa, bualaḋ beating.

Do, sign of the preter, ṫo ḃuaileaṡ, I struck. jaṡ sign of the preter participle, jaṡ ṁbualaḋ, having struck.

Le, Aṡ ṫi, } signs of the future participle, le bualaḋ, or aṡ ṫi bualaḋ, about to strike.

To these may be added, ṁá, if; ṁuṁa ṁuṡ, if not; ṫa, if; ʒo, that, &c.; but these are more properly classed with conjunctions.. (92)

PREPOSITIONS.

The following is a list of the most usual and simple prepositions. (93)

Aʒ, at.
Aiṡṫ, upon.
Aṁ, in.
Aṡ, out of.
Chuṁ, to.
Chuiʒe, to.
Daṡ, by.
De, of.
Deiṡ, after.
Do, to.
Fa, upon, to, about.
Faoi, or Fuiṫ, under, beneath
Feaḋ, throughout.
Fuṫ, among.
Ʒaṁ, without.
Ʒo, ʒuṡ, to.
Jaṡ, after.
Joṁṡ, between,
Joṁṡuiṫ, unto.
Le, leiṡ, with.
Maṡ, like to, as.
O, ua, from.
Oṡ, above.
Re, ṡiṡ, to.
Reiṡ, according to.
Roṁe, before.
Seaċa, by, in comparison with
Ṫhaṡ, Ṫhaiṡiṡ, } Over.
Ṫimċioll, about.
Ṫre, ṫriṫ, through.
Um, uime, about. (94)

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Many relations are predicated, by the union of nouns with the foregoing prepositions; as,

FROM ag, AT.

Túr, tosach, } Beginning.	Ad, tur, Ad, tosach, } In front.
Cúl, back.	Agcúl, behind.
Cois, foot.	Agcois, along side, near to.
Cuiṁe, (95)	Agcuiṁe, to, for,
Ceann, head.	Agceann, joined to, engaged in.
Measgadh, mixture.	Ameasg, among, amongst.
Taobh, side.	Adtaobh, concerning.

FROM ann, IN.

Aghaidh, face.	Anaghaidh, against.
Diaigh,	Indiaigh, after.
Fiadhnuise, presence	Abfiadhnuise, before, in presence.
Aisiugh, (96)	Anaisiugh, to go to meet.
Lamh, hand.	Alamh, in possession of.
Deireadh, end.	Indeireadh, after, behind, in the latter end.
Fochann, (97)	Abhocá, convenient to.

FROM os, ABOVE.

Cuiṁe, (98)	Os coiṁe, opposite, before.
Comhann, (99)	Os comhann, in sight, in presence.
Ceann, head.	Os ceann, above.

FROM ann, UPON.

Ceann, head.	Ann ceann, at the end.
Muin, back.	Ann muin, upon.
Son, advantage.	Ann son, for sake of.

FROM do, TO.

Taobh, side.	Do thaobh, concerning.
Dith, Eatbuidh, } Want.	Do dhith, D'eatbuidh, } For want of (100)

FROM tar, AFTER.

Eis, a step.	Tar eis, after.

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CONJUNCTION.

The following is a list of the most usual conjunctions:---

COPULATIVE.

Araon, both.
Oir, for.
Fós, yet, also.
Mar, as.
O, since, because,
Sul, before that.
Uime sin, wherefore.
Os barr, moreover.
So, sur, surab, that.

Mar so, as this, } Thus.
Mar sin, as that, }
Mar an gceadna, also.
Amhlaidh sin, likewise.
Ar an abar sin, therefore.
A cheann so, }
Do bhrigh sur, } By reason, or,
Ar son sur, } because that.
Joñar sur, so that. (101)

DISJUNCTIONS.

Acht, but.
No, or, nor, else, otherwise.

Na, than.
Ni, neither. (102)

CONDITIONAL.

Bíodh, although.
Ge, though.
Giodhbadh, although.
Muna, } If not, except, unless.
Mur, }
Nach, no, o that.
Ma, } If.
Da, }

Mata, if so be.
Ma seadh, if so.
Ge ta, } Notwithstanding although it is.
Air eagla so, } For fear lest.
D'eagla so, } (103)

INTERJECTION.

In Irish, as in all other languages, there are various exclamations, many of them inarticulate, used to express sudden emotions of the mind. The following are a few of the most usual.

A, o!
Ar thruagh! wo!
Faraon alas!
Uch! oh!

Mairg! wo to!
Monuar! alas!
Cenmhear! o happy!
Éirt! hush! (104)

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SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

1. The article agrees with its substantive, in gender, number and case; as, an fear, the man; na mna. of the women.

2. For the influence of the article, in aspirating, eclipsing, &c., the noun with which it is declined, see pages, 27, 28, 29.

3. When two nouns come together, signifying the same person or thing, that one only is eclipsed or aspirated which is immediately joined with the article; as, tig an bhrathair, Bhriain, the house of brother Brian.

4. When the article follows a particle ending in a vowel, it loses a; as, o, from, an, the; ón, from the; do an, to the; don.

5. When the article precedes a word beginning with a consonant, the n is scarcely heard in speaking; and in poetry it is sometimes altogether omitted; as, an tine, commonly pronounced a tine, the fire. (105)

6. When the article precedes f, or feminines beginning with vowels, the n is often separated from a, and prefixed to the following noun; as, an fir, written and pronounced a nfir, of the man; an uair, written and pronounced a nuair, the hour. (106)

7. When the article follows ain in, for better sound, r is inserted between it and ain; as, ain ra nuair, in the hour.

* This is frequently written ran, as, ran dtig, in the country. Or, omitting n, it is written ra; as ra dtig, in the house.

8. Although the primary use of the article be to speak definitively, as *the* in English, yet the use of it does not exactly correspond to that of the English article: for,

First. When a person's state or office is expressed; or when this, that, yon, occur in English, although *the* be not used, yet an is used in Irish; as, is maith an fear comhán tu, you are a good reaper; thainic an fear ra go hEirinn, this man came to Ireland.

The same may be observed after go de; as, go de a nuair? what o'clock is it?

Secondly. When *the* precedes a noun which governs another in the genitive, the article, in Irish, is used with the genitive only; as, fiodhe an lochain, the knight of the lamp; mac an duine, the son of man. (107)

But proper names admit no article; as, rig Eirinn, the king of Ireland.

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9. The Irish language has no article corresponding to the English *a* or *an*; but when the office, or state of being is expressed, a possessive pronoun is used, having aṅ expressed or understood before it; as, bí mé (aṅ) mo ṡaiġdeoiṁ, I was a soldier; *i. e.* I was in my soldier state. (108.)

10. Present participles, which are also nouns expressing a state of being, are used in the same manner; as, tá sé (aṅ) na seasaṁ, he is standing; *i. e.* he is in his standing state.

* The preposition is almost entirely lost, except with a, his, hers, its, their; or, aṅ, our, with which n only is used; as, tá sé na dúine maiṫ, he is a good man; beiṫ siṁe nan daoine ġlice, we shall be wise men; tá tu do seasaṁ, you are standing.

The use of the article exemplified promiscuously.

Sí an tsúil solus an cuiṁ.	The eye is the light of the body.
Tabair póg don tslait.	Give a kiss to the rod.
Thuig na hoġánaiġ cuiṁeaḋ do na hainḃirḃ.	The youths invited the damsels.
Thuig na hainḃine cuiṁeaḋ do na hoġánaiġ.	The damsels invited the youths.
Ceol na naingeal.	The music of the angels.
Ceileabar na néan.	The warbling of the birds.
Gair na nainḋean.	The cry of the damsels.
Dúil na ndeaġ-ban.	The hope of the ladies.
Luar na gcon.	The speed of the greyhounds.
Briaṫar na bfaiḋ.	The word of the prophets.
Fuaim na dtoṁ.	The sound of the waves.
Gnaṫ ban óg na tíre.	The love of the young women of the country.
Mac fir an tsleiḃe.	The son of the man of the mountain.
Uimir eunlaiṫ an aeir.	The number of the fowls of the air.
An macra an fir sin.	This son of that man.
An mian sin na mban óg ud.	That desire of those young women.
Sí an ingean an fir ud.	'Tis this daughter of that man.
An cabladra an rí ud na noileán.	This fleet of yon king of the isles.
Tá sirt na cailín maiṫ.	She is a good girl.
Tá seisean na buacaill maiṫ.	He is a good boy.
Tamoidne nar ndaoinib boċta	We are poor men.
Tá sibse buir ndaoinḃraiṫḃe	Ye are rich men.
Tá siad san na ndaoinḃ móra.	They are great men.

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Tháinic me on tíg.	I came from the house.
Cá bfuil fear an tíg ?	Where is the man of the house
Tá re rá ngairdín.	He is in the garden.
Toghaċ a ngoghmair.	The beginning of harvest.
Deireaḋ an geimhriḋ.	The end of the winter.
An teaċ agus an fearann.	The house and land.
Á gcluin tu fuaim a ngoḃa ?	Do you hear the sound of their voices ?
Tá me mo ċodlaḋ.	I am asleep.
An bfuil tu do ṡuiḋe ?	Are you sitting ?
Bhí sí na seirbhreaċ.	She was a servant.
Tá se na seanduine.	He is an old man.
Beiḋ sinne nar seasamh.	We shall stand.
Bhí tu do ṡeasamh.	You were standing.
Bhí me mo ṡaighdeoir.	I was a soldier.
Tháinic mac an duine ag ṫe agus ag ól.	The Son of Man came eating and drinking.
Chuaiḋ se ar dteaċ go tíg De.	He went into the house of God.
Do ṫuit se on tsear lota.	He fell from the third story.
Iomfuiḋ an nḟéaroz.	It shall consume the beard.
Do ṫainic a nuair linn, agus ata mac an duine ag ṫabairt a lamhaiḃ na bpeacaċ.	The hour is at hand and the Son of man is delivered into the hands of sinners.
Slighe a ngnìs air an dtalamh.	The way of a man on the earth.
Mailleas le cuideaḋ na gcrár.	With the assistance of grace.
Éirighthe na gcorp.	The resurrection of the bodies.

NOUNS, SUBSTANTIVE, AND ADJECTIVE.

CONCORD.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as, epistil Phóil eabhail, the epistle of Paul the Apostle.

* The latter substantive may be put in the nominative case, though the former is an oblique one; but the article is then inserted; and some word, such as eadon, or is é sin, is understood; as, mac Joseiph an saoir, the son of Joseph the carpenter. (109.)

2. An adjective agrees with the substantive before it, in gender, number, and case; as, an ḟir gil, of the fair man; na mna gile, of the fair woman; dona feallaiḃ geala, to the fair men.

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3. For the aspiration of adjectives joined with nouns, see page 32.

4. When two or more substantives are joined to an adjective, the adjective is commonly referred to them separately; as, ir gean-aṁuil an fear agus an bean, the man and woman are lovely.

5. Adjectives of one syllable may be prefixed to their substantives, without undergoing any inflexion; forming, in this manner, compound terms; as, dearg lasair, red flame, for lasair dearg.

* In this case, if the noun begins with a mutable consonant, that consonant is aspirated; an t-óg-fear, a young man.

6. When the adjective is asserted of, or concerning the noun, it is placed before the noun, and undergoes no inflexion; as, ir glic an duine fin, that man is wise. (110.)

7. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, require their adjectives between them; as, an curaidh cruaidh Conlaoch, the valiant hero Conloch.

8. Many synonymous adjectives are elegantly joined to the same substantive; as, a n-dall-gnìomh doirche dùinte, in dark, close fastnesses.

9. When the adjective is connected, in meaning and force, with the verb, it assumes an adverbial form, and undergoes no inflexion; as, rinne se an talamh tirim, he made the earth dry. (111.)

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVE.

10. When two substantives comes together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive; as, mac na mna, the woman's son. (112.)

11. The latter substantive is sometimes joined with the former, as an adjective, making one compound expression, but still inflected in the genitive; as, fear coinnéin, a reaper.

12. The active infinitive and participles govern the genitive, as nouns; as, bi me dul as iarraidh mna, I was going to seek a wife; tar leabadh an t-soisgeil, after reading the gospel.

* The object of the infinitive may come before it, in the accusative; as, ir maith an obair Dhe do mholadh, it is good to praise God; for, ir maith an obair mholadh Dhe.

13. When one substantive governs another in the genitive plural, without the article being joined with the genitive, the

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latter substantive may be aspirated; as, fuil gabair, the blood of goats. (113.)

ADJECTIVE.

14. Adjectives signifying profit, proximity, fitness, and their opposites, require the dative; as, is maith duit, it is good for you.

15. Adjectives signifying dimension require air before the measure; as, tri troighe air doimhneacht, three feet deep.

16. Adjectives and nouns, signifying a part of any thing, require de dh', or de na, of the, (commonly written don, and dona,) with the ablative; as, gach ran don leabhar, each part of the book; fear do na daoinibh, one of the men; an fear is sine do na bhraithribh, the elder of the brothers; an fear is airde don triur, the highest of the three.

* But adjectives signifying fullness, and the like, may have a genitive; as, beatha lán troblóide, a life full of trouble; but lán don trioblóid, full of the trouble.

17. Adjectives signifying likeness, or an emotion of the mind, require le with the ablative; as, is cosmhuil an duine le fear, tuathaltaigh, a man is like an hireling; bi fiadh go maith leat, they were good to you; cuailleach coimh fada le crann, a pole as long as a tree; bi caruthanach liom, be friendly to me. (114.)

18. The comparative degree requires ná or no *than*, before the following noun; as, is fearr Peadar ná Pól, Peter is better than Paul. (115.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS, SUBSTANTIVE, AND ADJECTIVE PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Is fuar an la é.	It is a cold day.
Tá an maidin fuar.	The morning is cold.
Is doicheall an oidhche, í.	It is a cold night. ^ dark
Bhfuil a cloch sin trom?	Is that stone heavy?
Is trom a cloch í.	It is a heavy stone.
Déan deoch theith dam.	Make a warm drink for me.
Ar ndearna tu an deoch teith?	Did you make the drink warm?
Tá cos fhuthain agam.	I have a sore foot.
Tá mo cos fhuthain.	My foot is sore.
An milidh aimsach aimhneach eolach.	The hero valiant, renowned, and learned;
Deudheal, dealbhach, meanmnach, threorach.	White tooth'd graceful, magnanimous, and active.

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Is aluin an caṫair, Lonḋún or, Is caṫair aluin Lonḋún. } London is a fine city.
Hata ḋuḃ, culaiḋ glas, stocaiġ bána agus bríġa deirge. A black hat, a green suit, white stockings, and red shoes.
Tá me sásta le mo ċruṫ. I am satisfied with my form.
Ní fiu é do ṫoil inġine. He is not worthy your daughter.
Is mór ata se tuigṫe don ḟóġlaim. He is greatly given to learning.
Níel sí ait son a ḋaḋaiġ ḋéanaiġ. She is not fit to do any thing.
Tá me ḋul a ceaṅaċ bulóige. I am going to buy a bullock.
Ba mhian liom bulóg a ceaṅaċ. I would wish to buy a bullock.
Creidim a nDia caṫair uile ċumaċtaċ. } I believe in God the Father Almighty.
Creidim a nDia an caṫair uile ċumaċtaċ. }
Do ṅinne Dia an talaiṁ tirim. God made the dry land.
Do ṅinne se an talaiṁ tirim. He made the land dry.
Is aige Brian ata an laiṁ ċruaiḋ. It is Brian that has the hard hand.
Tá an laiṁ cruaiḋ le neart oibre. The hand is hard by the force of work.
Is olc a ḟaṫar bróg ċumaing ait coir ḟirim. Ill fitteth a straight shoe to a sore foot.
Ní bróg ċumaing an coir ḟirim. The straight shoe makes the foot sore.
Bu mhiṫiḋ duit deoċ ḋ'ól, agus biaḋ ḋ'ite. It were time for you to drink and eat.
Ní maian liom beiṫ ag ól dige, no 'giḃ biḋ anoir. I do not desire to drink or eat now.
'Se so tiġ maṫara. This is my father's house.
Ag aṁaire ait maċaraiḃ na mban. Looking on the pastimes of the women.
Do ceaṅaiġ me corn airgiḋ. I bought a silver cup.
Reir baraṁla na huile ḋaoine cuinnollaċ. According to the opinion of all men of probity.
Is deire í na Teaṁair na rig. It is more beautiful than Tara of the kings.
Ní ḟaca tura teaċ na Teaṁra? You have not seen the house of Tara.
Chuaiḋ se coir lomnoċt, go haonaċ na Cairge. He went barefooted to the fair of Carrick.

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Is sliocht na daoine iad
Is daoine sliocha iad.
Ta siad na daoinibh sliocha } They are prudent people.

Is mian leis-se mil a chruinnigeadh She desires to gather honey.

Is mian leis-se bheith cruinnigeadh She desires to be gathering honeala. ney.

Ta an ngiolla, is a gcailin fein Our boy and girl are very diligent.
dhicheallach.

Ta mathair, agus mo mháthair tinn. My father and mother are sick.

Is no dheas a sùile, a béal s'a Her eyes, mouth, and neck are
muineál. very pretty.

Bhaineann se na comnaigh dteach He dwells in a great extensive
mhor fharsaing. house.

Is glan a bean tighe i. She is a clean housekeeper.

Ba mhaith a bean mharcaigh i
Bhi si na mnaoi mharcaigh } She was a good market woman.
mhaith.

Bhadar ag ól dighe, ag iche bith, They were eating, drinking, and
agus ag pósadh ban, go dti an marrying, until the day that
la a ndeachaigh Naoi san airc. Noah entered the ark.

Gan gáir gadhar no sgeoc. Without the sound of hounds or horn.

Gan coimheadh cuan na cála Nor guarding coasts nor harsgnath. bours as usual.

Seanóir crion ag tarraing A withered old man drawing cloch. stones.

Ta se dul a ceannach bhrath. He is going to buy malt.

Chuaidh an cailin amach a The girl went out to milk the
bleagan na mbo. cows.

Bhi an cailin ag iarraidh na The girl was seeking to milk the
bath a bleagan. cows.

Ta an cailin ag iarraidh na mbo. The girl is seeking the cows.

Ta an giolla beag ag iarraidh The little boy is seeking the
na cloiche móire. great stone.

Ta an giolla beag ag iarraidh The little boy is trying to lift
an cloch mhor ud a thogbail. that great stone.

Taid craccaidh á glóir is á They are greedy of glory and
fairbhrigh. riches.

Ta siad santach á bhaith agus They are covetous of fame and
maoin shaoghalta. worldly wealth.

Ta sin go maith á ni eigin. That is good for something.

Ta seasean á son ni á bith He is fit for any thing.

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Bṙaṫ uṙláṙ ṙé ṙlaṫa ᵹ ḟaṫ, agur tṙi ṙlaṫa ᵹ leaṫaṫ. A carpet six yards long, and three yards broad.

Teaċ moṙ tṙi ḟiṫċeaṫ tṙoiᵹe ᵹ ᵹṫe, agur a bunaiṙ ṙeċṫ ṫṙoiᵹe ᵹ ṫoiṁneaċṫ. A large house sixty feet high, and its foundation seven feet deep.

Leaḃáṙ ḋa oṙḋlac ᵹ ṫiuᵹaċṫ. A book two inches thick.

Tá an aṁan ḋa ḟiṫċeaṫ ṫṙoiᵹe ᵹ ṫoiṁneaċṫ. The river is forty feet deep.

Iṙ lionṁaiṁe na caoiṙiᵹ ná muc ṫíṁe. The sheep are more numerous than the wolves.

Tiomṁaiṁ Dhonaill aiṙṫ eaṙṙoᵹc Thuaim, no an taiṙ eaṙᵹoc. The will of O'Donnel archbishop of Tuam.

Dul cum baiṁṫe Chonaill an ḟiṙ nuaṗoṙṫa, no, an ḟeaṙ nuaṗoṙṫa. Going to the wedding of Connal the new married man.

Iṙ ṫoiliᵹ obaiṙ iṙ coṙṁuil leiṙ ḟaiceál. It is hard to see such a work.

Iṙ coṙṁuil e le caiṙleán na cnoaḃ nuaiṙḋe. It is like the castle of the red branch.

Ba ṁaiṫ lioṁ ḟaᵹail. I would wish to get it.

An ṫoiliṫ leaṫ ṙiuḃal níoṙ ḟaiḋe? Would you not walk any farther?

Niaṙ ċaiṫ ṙe moṙán biḋe. He did not take much meat.

Niaṙ ċaiṫṫe moṙán ḋon mbiaḋ He did not take much of the meat.

Bṁ an coṙñ lán ḋon leañ. The cup was full of the ale.

Bṁ añ coṙñ lán leaña. The cup was full of ale.

Iṙ ḟuṙa ḋúiṁe a ḋeanaṁ. It is easier for us to do it.

Bṁ ṫaoḃ ḋi ċoṁ ḋuḃ le ᵹual. Her side was as black as coal.

Iṙ ḟaḋa lioṁ a ḋ'ḟan ṫu. I think you staid long.

A bṙaca ṫu noiṁe a leiṫiḋ. Did you see such a work before.

Iṙ ṫoiliᵹ ḋo é. It is hard for him.

Iṙe an ḟeaṙ iṙ mó ᵹṙᵹioṫṫ iṙ luᵹa caṙṫaṁaṫaṙ. The man who has most money has least friendship.

Iṙ ḟeaṙṙ ḋuiṫ a ḟeaċaiṁṫ aṙíṙ. It is better for you to try it again.

Ni ólam níoṙ mo ḋe anoiṙ. I will drink no more of it now.

Iṙ ᵹloṙṙa ḋeoċ ná ṙᵹeul. A drink is shorter than a story.

Iṙ ṫṙuiṁe ón na uṁa. Gold is more heavy than copper.

Ni ṫṙuiṁiḋe an loċ a laċ. The lake is not the heavier for the duck.

Ni ṁaiṫ lioṁ a ḃeiṫ an ṙo níoṙ ḟaiḋe. I do not wish to be here any longer.

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Is measa dam an fear is foisge dam na gaol.	He is worse to me who is nearest to me in kindred.
No an te is faide amac uaim a gclabhar.	Than he who is furthest out from me in affinity.

PROPER NAMES.

1. Ua, or o, signifying a descendant, and mac, a son, are prefixed to the sirnames of men; Patruic O'Neill. Patrick O'Neill; Seamus Mhac Sean, James Johnson.

2. But ni and nic are prefixed to the sirnames of women; ni, if the masculine be o; and nic, if it be mac; as, Mhaible Ni Neill, Mable O'Neill; Caitrin Nic Sean, Catharine Johnson.

3. When a person's sirname is asked, the answer is given of the tribe, stock, or branch from which he has his name; as Cad fliosheadh duit? of what sirname are you? do or de Clan O'Neill, of the O'Neills.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROPER NAMES PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Cad fliosheadh do comharsa?	Of what sirname is your neighbour?
Do Cloinn mic Giolla Phadruic e fein, do fiol Gceallaigh a bean, do Clan Artan a mathair, agus do Cloinn mic Eoin a bainchlabhair.	Of the Fitzpatricks himself, of the Kelleys his wife, of the M'Artans his mother, and of the M'Eoins his mother-in-law.
Ca hainm ata ort?	What is your name?
Uilliam mac Neill.	William Neilson.
Ba oirfideach oirdheirc Toirdhealbach o Ceanbullain.	Torlach Carolan was an eminent musician.
Ba aindeas aluinn Eilin nic Bhaird.	Ellen Ward was a fair damsel
Ba fear fearamhail Briain mac a Bhaird.	Brian Ward was a brave man.
Conchubar O'Hara, is Eibhlin ni Ara bo iad sin clann Dhomhnaill ni Ara.	Connor O'Hara, and Evilina O'Hara were children of Daniel O'Hara.

NUMERALS.

1. Adjectives signifying number precede their substantives; as aon duine, one man; gach uile la, every day.

2. But if the number be expressed in two or more words, then the substantive follows the first adjective; as, tri fear deag is

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ceiṫṁe fiṫċeaḋ, ninety-three men. An ṡeiṫeaḋ caḃḋoil fiṫċeaḋ, the twenty-sixth chapter.

3. Every number, in which ḋo, two, is expressed, requires the substantive in the ablative singular, as, ḋa ċloiċ, two stones.

4. Every number, in which ṡeaċt, oċt, naoi, deiċ, or deaġ is expressed, requires the substantive in the nominative plural eclipsed; as, ṡeaċt ġcloċa, seven stones.

5. In speaking of the succession of kings, and the like, the cardinal numeral is rather used than the ordinal; as, Seoiṁe an ṫri, George the third; rather than Seoiṁe an ṫreaṡ.

6. There are several peculiar forms of expressing the numbers of different species, which may be collected from the following examples:—

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUMERALS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Do be an céaḋ duine an céaḋ peacaċ. The first man was the first sinner.

Lúi an ṡe déaġ, a ṁoġaṁ ṡan Fhṁainc. Lewis the sixteenth, who reigns in France.

Leiṁ nar ḃail ḃon uile ḃean aṁain, acṫ Muire ṁaṫain. To whom there was no woman agreeable, but Mary the mother.

Ta ḋa ċloiċ ṁine aṁ ṡo. There are two stones of meal here.

Ta ṫri cloċa—ceiṫṁe cloċa—cuiġ cloċa—ṡé cloċa—ṡeaċtġcloċa—oċtġcloċa—naoiṁ ġcloċa—deiċ ġcloċa—aon ċloċ déaġ—ḋa ċloiċ deaġ, &c. There are three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, stones, &c.

Ta an ḋa éaċ is feaṁṁ a ḃiṫ aġ teaċt anoir on Ġcuṁaċ. The two best horses are now coming from the Curragh.

Ta na ṫri héiseċ a ṫi riṫ anu a ċúiṁa an Mhullaiġ. The three horses are about to run this day on the course of Rathfriland.

Ta ṡeaċt néiċ go fior ṁaiṫ aġ teaċt gó Faiṫe na maġa. Seven excellent horses are coming to the Maze course.

Ca lion, no ca ṁéaḋ ḋaoine ḋo ṫuiṫ aġ an mboiṫ? How many persons sat at table?

Seaċt ġcloiġne déaġ, soiṁ feaṁ aġur bean. Seventeen sculls, (*i. e.* persons) between men and women.

Ca ṁéaḋ cinn eallaiġ aġ haṫaiṁ? How many heads of cattle has your father?

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Tá naoi gcinn déag ⁊ fichead. He has thirty-nine.
Trí gaile capall bealaig. Three (stomachs of) road horses.
Trúr bó baine. Three milk cows.
Cuingin capall reirrige. A yoke of plough horses.
Dá bológ óig. Two young oxen.
Dá fearaig big. Two young heifers.
Trí caoirig déag Thirteen sheep.
Seacht nuan, agus aon rean Seven lambs, and one old mare.
lainn.
Cá méad daoine clainne ag How many children has your
hathair? father?
Tá mór feirrin clainne aige. He has seven children.
Cá méad clann mac? How many sons?
Tá ceathair clann mac, agus He has four sons and three
trúr cailín. daughters.
Gach uile la ra mbliadain. Every day in the year.
Do feacain re gach uile droc He shunned every bad man.
duine.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL. (117.)

1. Personal pronouns agree in number, gender, and person, with the nouns to which they refer; as, ir mór na daoine iad, they are great men.

2. If a sentence be in place of the antecedent, the pronoun is in the third person singular, masculine; as, an grian a faicéal ir aoibinn é, to see the sun is pleasant.

3. If two or more persons or things be spoken of in a sentence, the pronoun will agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second person rather than the third; as, chuaid tusa agus mise go Báile Átha cliath, agus bi sin ann o Bealtaine go dti an lughnasa, you and I went to Dublin, and we were there from May until August.

4. The pronouns se, si, sin, sib, siad, are commonly used in the nominative; and é, i, ib, iad, in the accusative; as, do buail sinn iad, we struck them; do buail siad sinn, they struck us.

* e, i, inn, iad, are used in the nominative after an, ba, ar, ca, nach, gurab, cheud; as, nach iad sin na daoine? are not these the men? ar, e so, or 'se so an la, this is the day. (118.)

5. The datives of the personal pronouns may be aspirated or not, as shall sound most smoothly. But after n, t, or d, they

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are never aspirated; as, ᴉᴛ ғeᴀᴎᴛ ᴅᴜᴉᴛ, or ᴅᴜᴉᴛ, it is better for you; ᴉᴛ ᴍᴊᴀñ ᴅᴀᴍ, I desire.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Tᴀʙ̇ᴀ ᴅᴀᴍ ᴀɴ leɴe ʒlᴀɴ.	Give me the clean shirt.
Tʜuʒ ᴛ᎓ ᴀ꞉ɴuᴦáɴ ʒeuᴦ ᴅo.	She gave him a sharp rebuke.
Do ᴦᴩᴦéᴀʒ ᴛe ʒo ʒeuᴦ e.	She rebuked him sharply.
ᴉᴛ ᴍᴀᴉᴅ ᴀɴ ᴅuɴe e, ᴉᴛ bɴeᴀʒ ᴀɴ beᴀn ᴊ.	He is a good man, she is a fine woman.
ᴉᴛ ᴛɴoᴍ ᴀɴ ċloċ ᴊ, ᴉᴛ ғuᴀᴦ ᴀɴ ᴍᴀᴉᴅɴ ᴊ.	It is a heavy stone, it is a cold morning.
Chuᴀᴉᴅ ᴛe ċum ᴀ ᴅuɴᴀᴉʒ ᴅuᴉ̇e	He went to his country house.
ᴉᴛ ʒᴀɾúɴ ᴅɴoċ᎓ɴuɴᴛe é. / Tᴀ ᴛe ɴᴀ ʒᴀɾúɴ ᴅɴoċ᎓ɴuɴᴛe.	He is a naughty boy.
Tᴀ ᴍe ғóʒlᴀᴍ ᴍo leᴊʒoɴ.	I am learning my lesson.
Sʒɴıoʙᴀɴ ᴛeɪᴛeᴀɴ ᴀ ċleᴀċᴛ.	He writes his exercise.
NᎽ ᴛᴊᴀᴅ ᴍoɴᴀ́ɴ ᴅoɴᴀñ.	They make such noise.
Rᴀcᴀᴉᴅ ᴍo ᴅeᴀɴʙ̇ɴᴀᴅ̇ᴀ̨ ᴀʒuᴦ ᴍᴊᴛᴛ ċum ᴀɴ ᴀoɴᴀᴉʒ.	My brother and I will go to the fair.
Fuᴀ̨ ᴛe é ғᴀoᴊ ɴᴀ ċoᴛᴀᴉʙ.	He found it under his feet.
Mᴀoɴᴀ́ɴ ᴛᴀoċᴀɴ ᴀ̨ beᴀʒáɴ bᎽ̇	Much labour and little meat.
ᴉᴛ ᴍóɴ ᴀ ċlᴀoᎽ̇ᴅᴇɴ ᴛe ᴀɴ coɴᴩ.	Greatly it afflicts the body.
ᴉᴛ beᴀʒ ᴀ ċuɴɴeᴀ̇ ᴛe oɴᴍ ᴦɴuʙ̇ᴀl ᴀ̨ ċoᴉᴛ ʒo Lᴜᴍɴeᴀc.	I would think little of walking to Limerick.
Bᴀ́ᴛ ɴᴀ ʒcᴀɴᴀᴅ ᴛe ʙuᴀᎽ̇ɴ ᴛᴀ ᴍeᴀɴᴀᴉ̇ᴅ ᴍe.	The death of my friends is what troubles and distresses me.
Se ᴀ ċlᴜᴍᴍ ʒaċ lᴀ ᴀʒ cᴀċ ᴅᴀ ᴀᴍᴜᴛ, ʒuᴩ ғᴀᴍᴍᴊ̇eᴀċ cáᴛ ᴅo ċul ᴅᴀᴊᴛ.	I hear each day every person saying, that your soft hair is in ringlets.
A̲ beᎽ̇ ᴀɴ ᴀoɴᴀɴ ᴍᎽᴅᴀᴉʒ	To be alone after all, is what
ċᴀᴊċ ᴛe ᴀ ᴅᴩáʒ ᴍe ᴀ ɴoċᴛ ғᴀoᴊ ʙ̇ɴóɴ. (119.)	has left me this night in sorrow.
Jo ᴅe ᴀ ċloʒ é?	What o'clock is it?
Tᴀ ᴛe ᴀɴ ᴅo, &c.	It is two, &c.
Tᴀ ᴛe lᴇᴛ̇ uᴀ̨ ᴍ Ꮍᴅᴀᴉʒ ᴀɴ ᴅo.	It is half after two.
ᴉᴛ ᴀoᎽʙ̇ᴍ ᴀɴ ᴀᴍᴛᴊᴛ ᴊ.	It is delightful weather.
BʜᎽ ᴛe ʒɴuᴀᴍᴀ ᴀᴊɴ ᴍᴀᴉᴅᴍ,	It was gloomy in the morning.
RᴀᎽʙ̇ ᴛu ᴀ̨ᴊᴀᴍ ᴀ̨ ғᴀ̨ʒe?	Were you ever on sea?

POSSESSIVE.

1. The possessive pronouns ᴍo, ᴅo, ᴀ, ᴀ̨, and ʙ̇uᴩ, are always placed before their nouns; as, ᴍo ċeᴀñ, my head; ᴅo ċoᴛ, thy foot.

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2. Mo, do, and a, *his*, aspirate their substantives; as, mo ġorṫ, my corn; do ṫrón, thy nose; a ċeaṅ, his head;* but a ceaṅ, her head.

3. Mo before f, or a vowel, loses o; as, maṇam, my soul; m'feoil, my flesh. Do before a vowel, is changed into h; before ġ, into d, or t; as, haṇam, thy soul; d'feoil, or t'feoil, thy flesh. A, *her*, prefixes h to the following vowel; as, a haṇam, her soul.

4. Ar, bur, and a *their*, eclipse the following consonant, except r; and prefix n to the following vowel; as, g naṫġ, our father; g nDia, their God; bur nuaṁan, your terror.

5. For the manner in which the possessive pronouns are combined with le, ua, do, and aṅ; see page 35. To which add fam, fad, fan, and fa compound of far, about, and mo, do, a, and g; in which manner they are used before vowels, and sometimes before aspirated consonants; as, lem ġe, with my care; led ṫoil, your will.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

A bfaca tu mo ġarḋa? Did you see my garden?
Tar liom go bfeicfe tu mo lubġort. Come with me until you see my garden.
Déan ar mo ṫonga é. Do it for my sake.
Ca bfuil do leabaġ? Where has your book?
Go de dimṫiġ ġa ċuid d'peaṅaḋ. What has become of his pen.
Bhfuil dúil agad a ḋul fa na ndéin? Have you a mind to go to them?
Da m'aṫaġ ir mo maṫaġ tiṁ. My father and mother are sick.
Do bris an capall a ṫrian fa agus a ġart. The horse broke his bridle, and his halter.
Bheaṫa re ġir rib do dúṫuiġ He shall bring you again to the bur naiṫreaċ. land of your fathers.
Ar naṫaġ a ta ġ neaṁ. Our father who art in heaven.
Do ṅíṁe rí a tiġ. She builded her house.
Brhriġ rib a triaḋ fam aṫġre. Are you talking of my father?
Thuġ me rġéula dom aṫaġ. I gave tidings to my father.
Go bfuaġ me litir om ṅġean. That I got a letter from my daughter.

RELATIVE.

1. The relative agrees with its antecedent; as, an ṫé a ṫiġ, the person who comes.

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2. When a is used to denote the owner or possessor of any thing, it takes n, as, an fear a leis tu, the man to whom you belong.

Which, compounded with do, makes dar; as, an fear dar céile tu, the person whose wife you are.

With do and ba, it makes darab, or darb; as, bean darb ainm Mairie, a woman whose name was Mary

With le, it makes les; as, ce be les mian, whoever has a desire.

With le, and ba, it makes lesb; as, ce be lesb aill, whoever had a wish.

3. As the relative always comes before the verb, and has no inflexion, it must be determined by the verb itself, or the noun following, whether the relative denotes the agent or the object; as, an fear a buailim, the man whom I strike; an fear a buaileas me, the man who strikes me

4. The relative is often omitted, when it is either preceded or followed by a vowel, or an aspirated consonant; as, an giolla tuig an gcapall léis, the boy that brought the horse with him; an fear ólas an céad deoc, the man who takes the first drink; bud sionnach bi ann, it was a fox that was there.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

An fear les bualad me.	The man by whom I was struck.
An fear a buaileas se.	The man whom he strikes.
An fear a buaileas é.	The man who strikes him.
Si sin an ainnean a labra lest.	That is the damsel who spoke to you.
An é so an hata úr a céannais tu?	Is this the new hat that you bought?
Ta eolus agam air an fear a raib tu caint les.	I know the man with whom you were talking.
Carad dilsi, ann a gcuirsiom muinighin.	A dear friend, in whom I place confidence.
Ta fios agam ca air a bfuil tu smuaineadh.	I know of what you are thinking.
Is meanar don te air les e.	Happy is the man who possesses it.
Is maisg don te les mian é.	Wretched is the man who desires it.
Is maisg don té dar cineamnuin a fagail.	Wretched is the man whose fate it is to get it.
An tóglac cuaid tarst.	The man that went past.

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INTERROGATIVE.

1. The interrogative pronouns cia, ce, cj, and ciad agree with their objects or respondents, in gender, and number, as, cia, or ce an fear? who is the man? duine uasal, a gentleman; cj fein; who is she? baintighearna, a lady; ciad? who are they? daoine mora, great men.

2. The neuter verb is never expressed with the interrogative pronoun; as, cia mise? who am I?

3. The interrogatives always precede the verb or preposition by which they are governed; as, cia o bhfuair tu e? from whom did you get it?

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Go de an munmhur sin orr?	What muttering do you make?
Cheud is ciall do sin?	What is the meaning of that?
Cia fa bhuil tu faiteach?	Why are you timorous?
Cia he, or cia an fear sin a labhair leat?	Who is the man who spoke with you?
Cj hi, or cj an bean sin a dul tharr?	Who is that woman going past?
Cheud a beir eagla orr?	What brings fear upon you?
Go de ta tu ag iarraidh?	What are you seeking?
A thighearna, cia comhneocur ann do tabernacuil?	Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle?
Cia aca is mo, mhallaine no dhallaine?	Which is larger, my mantle or your mantle?
Cia hiad, or ciad fein a ta teacht a steach.	Who are they coming in?
Ca leis a raibh tu anuas?	With whom are you to-day?
Cia buail tu?	Whom did you strike?

DEMONSTRATIVE.

1. The demonstrative pronouns immediately follow the noun or adjectives with which they are connected; as, an bean sin, that woman; an duine so, this man; na daoine uasal uo, those gentlemen.

* *Except*, when the neuter verb is understood; for it is never expressed with demonstratives; as, so an fear, this is the man.

2. When so is joined to the noun, whose last vowel is broad, it is commonly changed into sa; but, if the last vowel is small, into se; as, an fear sa, this man; an fainne se, this ring.

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3. The pronouns cṙeud, 3ode, cɟa, &c., are commonly used without interrogation, as demonstratives; as, ta ḟɟor 4ɜam 3o de a deanṗa, I know what you will say.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Labaɟɟ leɟɟ an duine uaṙal ṙɟn. Speak to that gentleman.
Nɟ ḟɟú a dadaṁ na hubɭaɟ3 ud Those other apples are worth eɟle. nothing.
A dtaɟtneaṁ ro leat? Does this please you?
3o de ɟaoɟleaṙ tu de ṙɟn? What do you think of that?
Cuɟñɟ3 ro, 4ɜur tabaɟɟ dam Keep this, and give me that. ṙɟn.
Meaṙan tu 3o de deɟɟɟ3 do- Do you imagine what happened ṙan? to him?
Taɟrbeán a leabaṙ ṙɟn dam. Shew me that book.
Taɟd na tɟɟde ro ḟɟoɟ These houses are very fine. aluɟñ.
Ba ṙubaɟlceać ua ɟɟoɟna ɟad Yon ladies were very cheerful. ṙud.
A bṗaca tu an 4ɟndɟɟ ud eɟle? Did you see yon other damsel?
Se ro an ḟeaɟ a ćáṙ oɟaɟñ a This is the man who met us ndé. yesterday.
An é ro a bealać 3o Aɟd- Is this the way to Armagh? ṁaća?
Nɟl ḟɟoṙ 4ɜam cɟaca bealać ɟṙ I know not which of the roads ḟeaɟɟ. is best?
An bṗuɟl ḟɟoṙ 4ɜad cɟa he an Do you know who that gentle- duine úaṙal ṙɟn? man is?

COMPOUND.

1. The compound pronouns 4ɜam, ɭɟom, oṙm, uaɟm, are commonly used, with the verbs; bɟ, taɟɟ, and aṙ, or ɟṙ, instead of the regular verbs; in the following manner.

2. Agam originally signifies with me; but is also used with the verb, *of being*, to supply the place of the verb *to have*; as, a bṗaṁa tu 4ɜam a noćt? will you stay with me to-night? ta caɟɟɟd 4ɜam a ṁbaɟle aṫ ćɭaṫ, I have a friend at Dublin. (120)

3. ɭɟom originally signifies with, by, for, or to me, &c. From hence it is used,

First, to express belonging to;
Secondly, to denote desire;
Thirdly, thought or opinion; and
Fourthly, power; as, (121.)

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Dá dtiucfá liom anois.	If you would come with me now.
Go dé ir mian leat a rád liomsa?	What is it you desire to say with (or to) me?
Fan leis, ma dís lib.	Wait with (or for) him, if you can.
An leo féin an carbad?	Is the carriage their own?
Mar toil leat labairt leis arís.	If it is your will to speak to him again.
Dar liom go bféadfá dul leo amárach.	I think you might go with them to-morrow.
Is fada leo fuireach go luan.	They think it long to stay till Monday.
Ní dís liom a dul lib.	I cannot go with you.

4. Orm originally signifies upon me. Hence it is used to denote the passive affections of both body and mind; as,

Cuir do leine ort.	Put on your shirt.
Tá tart orm, agus fuacht orthu.	I am hungry, and they are cold.
Tá pian cinn uime.	She has a head-ache.
Níl baogal air.	There is no danger of him.

5. Chugam, unto me, is used to denote the object to which any thing tends; and has always a verb of motion, expressed or understood, before it; as,

Tigig chugamsa sibhe uile a bhfuilti faoi an ualach.	Come unto me all ye that are laden.
An tseachtmhuine (ata as teacht) chugainn.	The week (that is coming) to us: *i. e.* next week.
Tabair arán dam—tabair chugam.	Give bread to me—bring bread to me.
Tabair sian dam—cuir sian chugam.	Give me a knife—send me a knife.

6. Uaim originally signifies from me. Hence it is used.
First, to imply want, in opposition to agam;
Secondly, to denote a desire of having; as,

Fan uaim—tabair uait é.	Stay from me—give it from you.
Tá an tairgiod sin uaim anois	I want that money now.
Go dé tá uaibhse, a bhuachaillig?	What do ye want boys?

The use of the other compound pronouns will be seen in the following table.

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THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMPOUND PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Is fuighin an cor sin agad.	That is a sore foot you have.
Ba mór a leathtom ort e.	It was a great oppression to you.
Thug an uile duine milleáin ain.	Every man gave blame to him,
Is tuirseach liom aimsir dun-eonta.	Bad weather is tiresome to me.
Bioñ aimsir duneonta trom orm.	Bad weather is heavy on me.
Ni comórtar ris leisean.	She is not to be compared to him.
Ni biañ feairg air.	There will be no anger on him; *i. e.* he will not be angry.
Cair leis an bortsa beag?	Whose is this little box?
Ca huair a cuirfear tu chuige é?	When will you send it to him?
Tabair chugamsa é?	Bring it to me.
Nil fios agam ca hainm ata air.	I do not know his name.
Go de dubairt se umadsa?	What did he say about you?
Niar mhisde liom é.	I do not think it worse.
Ni cóir muinighin a chur a gceach-tair aca.	No confidence should be placed in either of them.
Cia aca dona nioghnaidh is mo cuid?	Which of the ladies has most portion?
Feadam, mar aill liom.	I can, if I chuse.
Bain na butaisis so diom.	Take these boots off me.
A mbainse me an charóg diot?	Shall I take the coat off you?
Sul air churmar air nualach dhi-ñ.	Before we put our burden off us.
Saoilim gur baig siad go leor	I think they took enough from
diobha.	them.
Go de so ta uait?	What is this you want?
Fuaireame tri pighin déag uait.	I got thirteen pence from you.
Ta eagla orm go bfuil aicid	I am afraid that there is some
eigin ag teacht orm.	illness coming on me.
Go de ta ailleis?	What ails her?
Nil fios orthusan a beith bfad	They are not desirous to be
añ so.	long here.
Ni ceilighfe an dadaih ort?	I would not conceal any thing from you.
Ba mhaith liom, a beith cainnt	I would wish to speak with
leat.	you.

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Seal beag, da m'all leat eir- teacht liom.	A little while, if you please to hear me.
Cuirfear giolla ir capull leat.	A boy and a horse will be sent with yon.
Can leir a geamhán beag?	To whom belongs the little horse.
Ma tig leat, fan go mbimid uile leat.	If you can, wait till we be all with you.
Ni tig liom fanmhaint agad a noct.	I cannot stay with you to-night.
Breidir nach mbiadh re aige.	Perhaps he would not have it.
Cuir do lamh thorm.	Put your hand over me.
Ta eadach glan fúd ir thorad.	There are clean cloaths over you and under you.
Chuaidh fuacht an geimhridh tor- nadh.	The cold of winter is gone over us (*i. e.* past.)
Cuir cugam an tarán.	Send unto me the bread.
Cia scriob an litir cuice.	Who wrote the letter unto her?
Thainic re cugainn anéir.	He came unto us last night.
Na déan focmoid fúinn.	Do not mock us.
Suidh sior tamal, cuir cathaoir fúd.	Sit down a while, put a chair under you (*i. e.* take a chair.)
Ir maith liom go dubairt tu sin.	I am glad you said that,
Nil mian macnais anois orm.	I have no desire now of sporting- ness.
Nil fios agamsa go de ta aige, acd b'feidir go bfuil fios aicese.	I do not know what he has, but perhaps she knows.
Go de ir mian leat a rádh liomsa.?	What do you wish to say to me?
Nil siad a bhiadh a dadaim or- uinne.	They are not looking for any- thing from us.
Fuaramar cairta gach la uai- tha.	We got a quart each day from them.
Ta luach a baine uaim.	I want the price of the milk.
Cia bi an ro romhainn?	Who was here before us?
Cuirfe me an clócara umam.	I will put this cloak about me.
Bioid siad a caint umad.	Let them talk about you.
Seas eadrom ir é.	Stand between me and him.
Do baineadh fuil aram fa dó.	Blood was taken from me twice.
Nil morán eadruinn.	There is not much between us.
Chuaidh si roimhe san tslighe.	She went before him in the way.

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Raċa re ċuzaiḃ amaṁáċ.	He will go to you to-morrow.
Cuiṁiġe uaiḃ é.	Send it from you.
Nan cuiṁeaḋ ṡeula ċuca ?	Was word sent to them ?
Ṡo de ṡin a baiṁ tu ḋi ?	What is it that you took from her ?
Ná baiṁ a ṡlan diom.	Do not take the knife from me.
Ma imṫiġeaṁ ṡiad romainn, beaṁaoid oṁa.	If they depart before us, we shall overtake them.
Cuiṁ leaba ṡlaṫ luaċra ḟum.	Put a bed of green rushes under me.
Níl ṡo leoṁ ḟuiṁ.	There is not enough under us.
Naċ bḟuil dúil agad a ṫeaċt ċuzainne ?	Have you not a mind to come to us ?
Naċ mbeiḋ tu aguinne a máṁaċ ?	Will you not be with us to-morrow ?
Do leiġ re oṁa ṫiom ar.	He gave a heavy groan.
Bṁ coṁraḋ eatoṁa.	There was an agreement between them.

INCREASE OF PRONOUNS, NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.

1. For the manner in which the increase is made in pronouns, nouns, and adjectives, see pages 37, 38.

2. In the same manner, the increase may be made in verbs, if the pronoun be not expressed; as. deiṁiṁre an ḟiṁiṁe, ir ṁi ċreidiṁre me, I say the truth, and you do not believe me; bḟuil tu an ṫi ṁo buaḋlaṁa ? are you about to strike me ?

3. The use of the increase may be always ascertained by considering the emphatical pronoun in the sentence; as, ir laidre ṁo ċapall na do ċapall, my horse is stronger than yours.

4. Hence, when a question is asked, the personal pronoun in the answer always receives the increase; as, cia ḟiṁe ro ? ṁi, ṁo ṫua, who did this, I, or you (122)

THE USE OF THE INCREASE PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Da naċfaṫa liomsa anu, naċ-ḟuiṁe leaṫa amáraċ,	If you would go with me to-day I would go with you to-morrow.
Ir deire an ḋúiṁne uo buṫ ḋúiṁse.	Our country is handsomer than your country.
Ir lomḋa la ḃí d'aḃaiṁse ir m'aḃaiṁse ain an ṡul.	Many a day were your father and my father together.
Ca bḟuil buṫ ḋeaṁna ógṫa ?	Where is your young lord ?
An é ro do hata úṁa ?	Is this your new hat ?

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Cá an maor ar tí bur gceann-gaire a gcarcair. — The officer is about to bind you in prison?

Do chuadarran uile a gcomh-airle. — They all went into council.

Se ro a cóta mórran. — This is his great coat.

Is cosmuil an teadach rin le d'eatacra. — That cloth is like yours.

An raibh rí ar a tír? — Was she in the country?

Chuaid rí agus mise, cum na foraire. — She and I went to the forest.

Nil re agam, ara mise. — I have it not, said I.

Acd a dubairt reirean go bfaca re agam ar maidin é — But he said that he saw it with me in the morning.

An abraimre bréag. — Do I tell a lie?

Dairir rí damra gur scrib sí chuige. — She told me that she wrote to him.

Cá huair a cuirfear tu scéala chucaran? — When will you send word to them.

Nar cuir siadsan scéala gcugad? — Did they send word to you?

Déan rin air a ronra. — Do that for her sake.

Dhéanuinn ni ar bit air a ron-ran. — I would do any thing for her sake.

Is mó mo tigre no a tigean. — My house is larger than his.

Is leirean ata me caint, agus ni leatra. — It is to him I am talking, and not to you.

Thug rí dóran arís é. — She gave it to him again.

Do geall tu damra é. — You promised it to me.

A dtiobairfea cuid de rin damra? — Would you give part of that to me?

Beidmid romparan a márach. — We shall be before them to-morrow.

Nar thug tu aon ubal dúinne. — You did not give one apple to us.

VERB.

CONCORD.

1. A verb agrees with its nominative, in number and person; as, do scríob se, he wrote; dangadar na daoine, the men came.

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2. Two or more nouns singular, joined together, will have a verb singular; as, tainic mise agus tusa, I and you came; ta m'athair is mo mhathair tinn, my father and mother are sick.

3. The nominative usually follows the verb; as, tainic an fear, the man came; sometimes with a branch of the sentence intervening; as, tainic ann an mhaill, fear an tighe anteach, the man of the house, immediately, came in.

4. The relative and interrogative pronouns always come before the verbs with which they agree; an te a tig so minic, the man who comes often; cia fheadar seasfaidh? who can stand. (123.)

5. When the personal termination of the verb is used, the pronoun is omitted; as, rinneamair, or rinne sin an nì so, we did this thing. (124.)

* The pronoun is generally used with the second and third persons, except in answering a question; as, sgriobhann tu so ceart, you write well: an sgriobhaim so ceart? do I write well? sgriobhair, you do. (125.)

* The pronoun is never used with the first and second persons singular of the subjunctive consuetudinal; as, da dtigeadh tusa liom, had you come with me; da mbuailfinn an fear, had I struck the man.

6. The infinitive has its agent in the accusative, expressed or understood, before it; as, is maith dhuit me a fhanacht, it is good for you that I remain.

7. The active participle has its agent expressed in the dative, when the same person is agent to the following verb; as, air na faicsin an tigh, tainic se anteach, he, having seen the house, came in; ar mbeith dhuinn an ndaoine oga, bi sin a gcumhdeacht, aoibhle, when we were young, we kept company together; ag gcluinstin sin don seanduine, gur se tainic a an taobhle, the old man, hearing this, passed by on the other side. (126.)

8. The present participle, with the verb bi, is always used when the continuance of a thing is expressed; as, ta me ag leagadh mo leabhar, I am reading my book. (127.)

9. The consuetudinal tense is used when a habit, or custom is expressed; as, ca mhion tu gach lá, where are you every day? (128

10. The future participle passive often follows nouns, or adjectives, to denote the object that is to be affected; as, gneamhar le faicsin, pleasant to be seen; ta arbhar le bualach, there is corn to be threshed; ta na bai le na bleagan, the cows are to be milked. (129.)

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GOVERNMENT.

11. Verbs transitive require their objects, in the accusative, after their agents; as, do buail me fear, I struck a man.

* The relative, and interrogative pronouns come before the verbs that govern them; as, an te a buail me, the man whom I struck; go de glacar tu? what will you take?

12. Verbs signifying advantage or disadvantage require also the object of the benefit, or injury, in the dative; as. d'umhlaig, re doib, he obeyed them; do hinnsad dam, it was told to me; do tug me leabar duit, I gave a book to you.

13. Verbs of comparing, and taking away, require the ablative of the object of comparison, or deprivation; as, do flad si mo ceadfaid uaim, she stole my senses from me; samhluigim tu le crann gan toradh, I compare you to a tree without fruit; do bainead uaba é, it was taken from them.

14. The infinitive, and participles active, require the genitive; as, ta me dul do ceannach bradha, I am going to buy malt; bi se ag iarraid a mna, he was looking for his wife; tar mbualad an dorair, having struck the door; ar si ceanamh urnaighe, about to make prayer.—See Government of Nouns, rule 12, p. 79.

* If the object be a masculine noun, it is aspirated; as, ta me ag seamad chrann, I am cutting a tree. (130.)

15. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as, chuaid se do foglam a leigean, he went to learn his lesson. (131.)

THE CONCORD AND GOVERNMENT OF VERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Tabair mo leine dam.	Give me my shirt.
Gad' cuige nach gcaidean tu do stocaighe dubha?	Why do you not wear your black stockings?
Ni an cor frithir an bhrog cumha ag.	The strait shoe makes the foot sore.
Nach bfaca tu riamh é.	Did you never see it?
Na taoib tu fein le daoinibh	Do not trust yourself with imprudent people.
Comhnaigeann seasan a mbruighean mhor.	He dwells in a large house.
Bhfuil tu ar ti mo bualad?	Are you about to strike me?
Ta bean a tighe ag tiagha deoch.	The housewife is warming a drink.
Bhi bean a tighe ar ti deoch a thiagad.	The housewife was about to warm a drink.

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Tabaiṛ aiṛe don deaġbean. Attend to the lady.
Ta fear a tiġe aġ dul a ċod- The man of the house is going
laḋ. to sleep.
Ta re ṡġṛiobaḋ a ċleaċdaḋ. He is writing his exercise.
Ta me aġa foġlaim anoiṛ. I am learning it now.
Ce go ġcainfea me. Though you should dispraise
me.
Thaiṛbeiṛ me do an liṫiṛ a I shewed him the letter that you
ṡġṛiob tu ċuġam. wrote to me.
A mbeaṛfea miṛe leat? Would you bring me with you?
Ca raiḃ tu ané? Where were you yesterday?
Naṛ aiḋiṛ ri duit ca meid a Did she tell you how much she
bfuaiṛ ṡ? got?
Go de ata riadaṛ di ḋeanaṁ? What are they about to do?
An te naċ dġn ṡtaidiṛ ni He that does not study will not
biaṁ re foġlumḋa. be learned.
An fear a bi leiṛ aniuġ, The man that was with him to-
day.
Caṛ ċuiṛ tu mo baṫa? Where did you put my staff.
Fiaṛṛaiġ rin do ḋuine eiġin Ask that of some other man.
eile.
Feadaṁ a ḋul aiṫ aiṛ biḋ. I can go any place.
Ni raiḃ aċd aon uḃal aṁuiḋ. There was but one ripe apple,
aṁ, a ḋuġ me di ṁ. which I gave to her.
Baiṛ do ċloca ḋiod. Take your cloak off you.
Na cuiṛ aṛaiġ oṛṛa. Do not heed them.
Beiḋ me ṛmuineaḋ oṛuiḃre. I shall be thinking of you.
Raċfuiṁ leat aṛiṛ. I would go with you again.
Go de ċuiṛeaṛ tu fuiṁe? What will you put under us?
Da mbiaḋfaṫa liom ni leiġfe If you had been with me, fear
an teaġal do mo ḃualaḋ. would not let him strike me.
Bi ṛeiṛean ġa bualaḋṫa. He was beating her.
Bfuil riḃ aṛ di aṛ mbua- Are you about to beat us?
laḋne?
Déan ġiṛ ġ a beaċan biṁ. Take example by the bee.
A ḋiulaṛ ġaċ blaṫ biaṛ aiṛ a That sucks each blossom of the
ċoill. tree;
Biod riṁ ċniomaḋ coṛṁuil leiṛ. Let us, like it, be timely wise.
Aġur cuiṁniḋe ġ an uaiṛ naċ And mind the hour, that
diiġ aiṛ aiṛ. comes not again.
Aṛ ṅġaḃail an ċupaiṛ ċuiġe ġ Having taken the cup and given
mbṛeiṫ buideaċaiṛ do, a thanks, he said.
duḃaiṛṫ re.

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Thairbeirt ré é féin beo. He shewed himself alive.
Ag gairm a deisciobal dó, Calling his disciples to him, he
 dhuz seasrt agur cumhachta gave them strength and
 dóibh. power.
Iarr deoch ái mnaoi an tig. Ask a drink from the woman of
 the house.
Iarr air Mhairie deoch a Ask Mary to give a drink to
 thabairt duit. you.
Tá siad ga mbualadh. They are a beating, or, they are
 beating them.
Tá sibh ga bhur mbualadh. You are a beating.
Guidhim ái Dhia. I pray to God.
Guidim tu a Thighearna. I pray thee, O Lord.
Labhái le mathái. Speak to my father.
Labhái Bhéarla, ma tig leat. Speak English, if you can.
Taobhaim le Dia mo chorp is I commit to God my body and
 m'anam. my soul.
Beidh me iar do bualadh. I will be after beating you; *i.e.*
 I will have beaten you.
Tá me iar teacht o hAlbain. I am after coming from Scot-
 land; *i.e.* I have just come.
Tá a mathái agus a deirbhshiur Her mother and sister are
 anaghaidh na gnothaighe sin. against that business.
Iar leighéadh an tsoisgeil do. He having read that gospel.
Fear dá ngoirtéar (ainm) A man who is called John.
 Eoin.
Oltar lish do flaithe fein. Your health is drunk by us.
Duisgéadh leo an ghiodh maol. The unhorned doe is raised by
 them.

REFLECTED VERBS.

1. Reflected verbs are used to express a state of being, or an action terminating with the doer of it; as codlaim, I sleep; seasaim, I stand.

2. Whenever duration is expressed, or understood, the circumlocution, with the verb bi, is used; as, bi me mo chodladh an fhéd na hoidche, I was asleep all night; tá se na sheasamh, he is standing. (132)

REFLECTED VERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Tá sinn nar gcodladh faoi We are sleeping under the shade
 sgáth na gcraobh. of the trees.
An bhfuil sise na suidhe. Is she sitting.

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Nj ṫeaḋ, acṫ ṫa ṡeiṡeaṁ ṅa ṫuiḋe. No, but he is sitting.

Caṁ ċoḋail ṫu a ṅeiṁ ? Where did you sleep last night ?
Na coḋail ṅioṁ mo. Do not sleep any more.
Beiḋ ṡlaḋaṁ ṅa ṡeaṡaṁ. They will be standing.
Do ḃoṫ mṡi mar duṅe balḃ. I was silent as a dumb man.
Bṡi me mo ċoṁnaiṁ a mBaile Aṫ Cliaṫ. I was living in Dublin.
Na bi do ṡeaṡaṁ aṁ sin. Do not stand there.
Bṡi me mo ḋuṡaḋ aḃṡaḋ roiṁe lo. I was awake long before day.
Bṡi seiṡeṅ na ḋuṡaḋ roṁam, agus do ḋuiṡ se me. He was awake before me; and he awakened me.
Bi do ḃoṫ. Be silent.
Do ċoḋail me a nDúnḋealgan. I slept in Dundalk.
Bṡi me mo ċoḋlaḋ aṁeiṁ. I was sleeping last night.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. The auxiliaries bi, is, or ag, and tiṡ, with their inflexions, are elegantly used to supply the place of all verbs denoting possession, want, power, necessity, or any affection of the body, or mind.

2. Bi is used with agam, oiṁ, and uaiṁ; is, or ag, with daṁ, and lioṁ; tiṡ, with lioṁ only; as (133.)

Ta sgian agam. I have a knife.
Nj ḃfuil sgian agam. I have not a knife.
Ta sgian uaiṁ. I want a knife.
Nj tiṡ lioṁ a ḋeanaṁ. I cannot do it.
Is eigin daṁ sgriobaḋ. I must write.
Ta gnaḋ agam ain Dhia. I love God.
Ta fuaṫ oiṁ. I am cold.
Is lioṁ sin fós. That is mine too.

3. Is, or ag, simply denotes the object in itself; but ta always denotes it as connected with some circumstance.

Hence, it affirms simply of its object, although that object be expressed by two or more words; as, is me Domnall, I am Donald; is fuar an oiḋċe i, it is a cold night. But ta has a twofold object, and shews the subject and predicate distinctly from each other; ta Domnall ag an dorag, Donald is at the door; ta an oiḋċe fuar, the night is cold. (134.)

Hence also the interrogative, of ag, is an, is used in enquiring after any inherent quality of the subject; as, an tu Domnall? are you Donald? is me, I am.

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But the interrogative, of bí, is used in enquiring after any occasional quality, or circumstance; as, bfuil Domhnall as an dorus? is Donald at the door? ata, he is.

4. When ar, or is, ba, and bud, come in contact with vowels, they are contracted into r, b, or m; as,

Mar (ma is) tu fear an tighe.	If you are the man of the house.
Bean dar b (dar ba) ainm Eibhlin.	A woman whose name was Evelina.
Da maill (ma aill) leat eist- eacht liom.	If it were agreeable to you to listen to me.
Bfearr (ba fearr) damhra beith mo dhorus.	It were better for me to be silent.

5. Ba, and bud, aspirate the following mutable consonants; as bud mhaith liom, I would wish.

6. The auxiliary bí, with the preposition ann, is used to express existence; as, ta rudhaidhe ann, there is a virtue; bí duine ann, there was a man. (136.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

An tu Seamus? is me.	Are you James? I am.
Bhfuil tu tinn? atam.	Are you sick? I am.
Ta an oidhche dorcha.	The night is dark.
Is dorcha an oidhche i.	It is a dark night.
Bfearr liom a beith marbh.	I had rather be dead.
Is gruamach beag i. Ta si na gruagach big.	She is a little wench.
Ta éach maith ag m'athair.	My father has a good horse.
An leatra an peann ro? is liomsa e.	Is this pen yours? it is mine.
Go de ta dith ort?	What is a wanting to you?
An é ro do burra snaoisin? is eadh.	Is this your snuff-box? it is.
Nil amhras agam ann.	I have no doubt.
A ndearna duine á bith riamh amhras fa Dhia a beith ann.	Did ever any man doubt of the existence of God?
Nil cuid agam de.	I have no part in it.
Ta fuacht orm anois, agus bí tart mór orm ag teacht aroeach dam.	I am cold now, and I was very thirsty when I came in.
Bheara me an t-airgiod duit a mharach ma tig liom.	I will give the money to you to-morrow, if I can.

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Bʃeaɲ lʜom ɜo ɗʒocʃa leaɗ a ɗabaɲɗ aɲuɜ.	I would rather you could have given it to-day.
Aɲ leaɗ ʃeɲ aɲ ċʃoɲ cɲaɲɲ ?	Is the bone comb your own ?
Jɗ lʜom ; aɜuɾ ɲ lʜom aɲ ɾɜaɗáɲ ʃóɾ.	It is mine; and the looking-glass is mine also.
Da mbiaɗ aiɲɜioɗ aɜam.	If I had money.
Ta ublaiɜe uaɗa.	They want apples.
Bʜfuil ɗu ɗʃɲ ? ɲɲ bfuilim.	Are you sick ? I am not.
Aɲ ɗu aɲ maoɲ ? ɲɲ me.	Are you the officer ? I am not.
'Sioɲaɲ ɾɲ le ɲaɗ aɜuɾ ɜuɲ b'ioɲaɲ iaɗ araon.	That is the same as to say, that they were both alike.
Ba ɗoilʃ ɗaiɲ é	It were difficult for me.
Bʜfuil ɗu fuaɲ ? ɗaim.	Are you cold ? I am.
Dob é aɲ feaɲ a b'aiɲɗe ɾaɲ mbuiɗeɲ.	He was the tallest man in the company.
Dob i aɲ beaɲ a b'aiɲe ɗɲeaċ.	She was the most beautiful woman.
Da ma leaɗ é, ɲɲ biaɗ ɲ'aiɲmɲe aɲ.	If it were yours, my name would not be in it.
Aɲ leaɗɾa aɲ ʃɜiaɲ ɾo ?	Is this knife yours ?
Nɲ lʜom aɲoiɾ é.	It is not mine now.
Waɾ leiɾ é ɗabaiɲ ɗo é.	If it is his, give it to him.
Bʜfuil náiɲe uiɲe ?	Is she ashamed ?
Aɲ ɲaiḃ mo leabaiɲɾa aɜaɗ ?	Had you my book ?
Aɲ ɲaiḃ foiɗʒeaċɗ oɲɲa ?	Did they think long ?
Jɗ ɾɲe aɲ maɗaiɲɲe ɲa ḃuɾ maɗaiɲɾe.	Our mother is older than yours.
Ta ḃuɲ mbaɗɾa ɾaɲ ɜoill.	Your cows are in the wood.

ADVERB.

1. The following adverbs aspirate the words that follow them thus :—

Nɲ, ɲiaɲ, not, and ɲaɲ ? ɲaċaɲ ? not ? aspirate and prefix ḣ to vowels ;

Do, and a, to, aspirate infinitives ;

Do, sign of the preter, aspirates active verbs ;

Ro, very, aspirates adjectives ; and,

All the adverbial particles aspirate the words with which they are compounded ; as, (136)

Niaɲ ɗaiɲiċ aoɲ ɗuiɲe leiɾ.	No man came with him.
Do ḃuail me aɲ feaɲ eile.	I struck the other man.

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Is cóir dúinn urnaigh do, or a dheanamh gach la. — We ought to pray every day.
Tá an maidin go fuar. — The morning is very cold.
Tá se na duine neamhghlic. — He is a foolish man.
Ni hamhluigh sa. — It is not so.

2. Nach, not, and ca? where? eclipse active verbs; and Jar, sign of the preter participle, eclipses it; as, (137)

Nach dtig leis e siubhal. — She cannot walk.
Jar mbualadh an dorais. — Having struck the door.
Ca mbeoin se na comhnuigh? — Where does he dwell?

3. Adverbs signifying proximity, require the dative; as, tá se anagar dam. he is near me. (138.)

4. The following adverbs require the ablative viz. (139.)

Abhor, on this side. Aistigh, within. Abhfad, afar. Go leor, enough. Amach, out. and the like; as, Anall, thall, beyond.

Fan abhor agus ine. — Stay on this side with us.
Tá se abhfad ona tigh. — He is far from his house.
Chuaidh si amach ar an tir. — She went out of the country.
D'ith me go leor don bhiadh. — I eat enough of the meat.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Nar eiridh tu go moch. — Did you arise early?
Tamull beag na diaigh sin. — A little while after that.
Seal beag roimhe. — A little while before.
Niar codail me morán aréir. — I did not sleep much last night.
Bhi me, uair no do, ar di cur orm. — I was once or twice about to put on my cloaths
Tá dúil agam a dul ar baile amárach. — I intend to go from home to-morrow.
Ca huair a dtiocfar si a ris a hair? — When will she come back again?
Ca fada o phósadh i. — How long is it since she was married?
Do posadh anuraigh i. — She was married last year.
Eiridh go cirde. — Rise quickly
Na déan muil, feasda. — Do not delay, henceforth.
Is annamh a theighimse sios chuca — I seldom go down to them.
Is minic a fuair me cuireadh. — I was often invited.
Thig se a uaidh. — He comes sometimes.
Deirim nach ar ioc se eanfeor-lin. — I say that he did not pay a farthing.

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Nar imtig an fear, a bi anro anéir ?	Did the man depart who was here last night ?
Nior díol re dadaig.	He did not pay any.
Carb ar do ?	From whence is he ?
Cá ndeaċaid re ?	Where went he ?
Ca huair a dimtig re ?	When did he go ?
Naċ dtuigeann tu me ?	Don't you understand me ?
Cuid ar naċ neigeann tu liom ?	Why do you not hearken to me ?
Ni ċuireann re rim aig.	He would make no account of it.
Cáit a bfuil re anois ?	Where is he now ?
Can fág tu é ?	Where did you leave him ?
Suid anaice liom.	Sit near me.
Na tar imo cóir.	
Na tar anzar daig.	Do not come near me.
Na tar abfozur daig.	
Suid zo dluit le mo taob.	Sit close by my side.
B'fada liom amuig tu.	I thought long when you were abroad.
Ir fada d'fan tu tall.	You staid long beyond.
Ca huá a tainic tu análl. ?	When did you come over ?
Ir cián a ċuaid tu anoig.	It is long since you went over.
Ir zeall zo naċa me fan arir.	It is a short time, till I will go back again.
Cia he fin a dtaoib fiar diot ?	Who is that behind you ?
Cia he fin a dtaoibh hall diot ?	Who is that beyond you ?
Bfeall liom beit hall, no bor.	I would rather be beyond than on this side.
Na bi dul fan 'r aniar.	Do not go back and forward.
Tá re dul nuig 'r anall.	He is going to and fro.
Na bi dul fiot ir fuar.	Do not go up and down.
Sgéul a ċuala me cian o foin.	A story that I heard long ago.
On fear crioña a tainic a zcéin	From a wise man that came from afar.
Sunzlar na mullaig bfad uaig.	That hills are green far from us.
Ta an tarán sin no maid.	That bread is very good.
Do buailead é le duine eile.	He was struck by another man.
An mar sin ata. ?	Is it so ?
Nar díol re na fiaċa ?	Did he pay the debts ?.
Da mbiid ata me.	I am in earnest.
Cred fa naċ mbuailfinn é ?	Why should I not strike him ?
Na teig anoin niot mó.	Do not go over any more.
Niar ċuir re moran araig sim riam.	He never gave much heed to her.

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Tosuiġ go prap.	Begin instantly.
Beag nać mbíoṁ na hóile daoine ósa mbeall á maeṁaoiṫ.	Almost all young people are fond of play.
Tá tú no ṡalta.	You are very lazy.
Cuid ar á bain tú leis ?	Why did you meddle with it ?
Nár ċuir se sios á a ċófra ?	Did he send for his chest ?
Is liomsa an teaċ mórḃaile.	That great house beyond is mine.
Go de mar tá tú ?	How are you ?
Thainic se anteaċ á an mball.	He came in immediately.
Tá se a bṡogar don oíde.	It is near the night.
Ba liom é, sul á díol me é.	It was mine, before I sold it.
Ná gcloistin na sgéula do.	When he heard the story.
Druid tú seun astiġ an do tiġ.	Shut thyself in thy house.

PREPOSITION.

1. The following prepositions aspirate the nouns that they govern; viz. (140)

Air, upon.	Gan, without.
De, of.	Soiṁsiḋ, unto.
Do, to.	Mar, like to.
Fa, upon, &c.	O, ua, from.
Faoi, fuiḋ, under.	Tre, truiḋ, through.
Feaḋ, throughout.	Um, umhe, about; as,
Fud, among.	

Tá se á díoċ slainte. He is in bad health.
Is maiṫ iad do daoiniḃ eile. They are good to other people.
Ce be tiodlacaiḋ fuagam o Dhia. Whatever gift we receive from God.

2. Ann, in, and iar, after, eclipse their nouns; as, (141.)

Bhi me a nDún, iar dteaċt I was in Down, after coming dan o hAlbain. from Scotland.

* Le, with o, from, and go, to, prefix h to vowels; as, rinne me sin le heagal, I did that through fear; ċuaiḋ se go hEirinn, he went to Ireland. (142.)

3. Chum, to.	Iar, after.
Deis, after.	Soiṁsiḋ, unto.
Feaḋ, throughout.	Reir, according.
Fud, among.	Timcioll, about.

And all the expressions, formed by the union of nouns with prepositions, govern the genitive; as, (143.)
Indiaiġ eiriġe na gealaiġe. After the moon's rising.

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Bhí mé tinn ár an oíche. I was sick during the night.
Chuaid sí a sciorr a hobhne. She went to her work.
Reir toil Dé. According to the will of God.
Má tig a mac na cuire. If his son comes for him.

4. Do, to, governs the dative; and idir, between, the accusative; as, tabhair an leabhar do na mnaibh, give the book to the women.

5. All the other prepositions govern the ablative;

Ag, at.	le, leis, with.
Air, upon.	Mar, like to, as.
Ann, in.	O, ua, from.
As, out of.	Os, above.
Chuige, to.	Re, ris, to.
Dá, by.	Roimhe, before.
De, of.	Seacha, by, in comparison with.
Fa, upon, &c.	Thar, tairis, over.
Faoi, fuid, under.	Tre, tríd, through.
Gan, without.	Um, imme, about; as.
Go gus, to.	
D'eirigh mé uair roimhe lá.	I rose an hour before day.
Ní fanann re á m á bhí.	It does not fit any thing.
Níl mórán daoine sásta le na scineannaibh.	There are not many people satisfied with their fortunes.
Tá siad á buile fa na rath.	They are enraged at his prosperity.

6. Sometimes the government of the preposition is not observed, when gach, each, uile, all, or some such adjective comes before the substantive; as, chuaid fear le gach bean aca, a man went with every woman. (144.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Suidh anaice an tsolais.	Sit near the light.
Seas os cuinn an dorais.	Stand opposite the door.
Na tar am amharc.	Do not come into my sight.
Na bí a mbaile mór, no a sgairtleán, gan bean air do leithsgeul,	Be not in a city or castle without a woman to befriend you.
Rinne mé so le heagal.	I did this for fear.
Ceithre troighe air doimheacht	Three feet in depth.
Chuaid se fan mbaile.	He went throughout or about the town.
Chuaid se cum an bhaile.	He went to the town.
Chuaid sí a sgoinne inne.	She went for meal.

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A nDeiṁeaḋ na hoiḋce.	In the latter part of the night.
Raċa rire faoi Dhoṁnaċ.	She will go before Sunday.
Beiḋ ri pórda faoi ċeaṫ bliaḋna.	She will be married before a year.
Roiṁe luiḋe na hoiḋce.	Before night fall.
Maṫ ṁnaoi a bíaḋ faoi léan ḋub.	As a woman who would be under melancholy.
Ta ri neaṁacfuiṁeaċ aiṫ bréuġ a ińre.	She is incapable of telling a lie.
Bhi rróṁ ċam aiṫ Ġoll.	Gaul had a crooked nose.
Maṫ ṁéaraiḃ fear ag rimiṁ ḋeud.	Like the fingers of men playing harps.
Ta rin do réiṫ na firiṅe.	That is conformable to the truth.
Ir cosṁuil le firiṅe é.	It is like the truth.
Sġriobaṁ aiṫ uaiṫiḃ le rolar coiṁdle.	I write sometimes by candle light.
Ir cosṁuil le boṫġa ṫaoiṫiṁ é.	It is like a snuff-box.
Bioṅ ri na coṁnaiṫ ṫa ḋeaċ ṁóṁ ud.	She dwells in yonder great house.
Se rin a bealaċ go Baileaṫ-cliaṫ.	That is the way to Dublin.
An bfuil a fiot agad ca aiṫ a bfuil ġean agam ?	Do you know whom I love ?
Ir iomda fear raiḋḃiṫ ġan ruaiṁneaṫ.	There is many a rich man without tranquility.
Ir beaġ an ṫólát ran ḋraoġal.	There is little pleasure in the world.
Ir le na naḋaiṫ é.	It is their father's.
Ta beoiṫ a ḋtiġ ir aġuiḃre.	There is beer in your house.
Ni raiḃeaṁar a caiṁt fod aṫaiṫre.	We were not speaking about your father.
Ni lem ḋoil a ḃor ri é.	It was not with my will that she married him.
Ta ṁac ran arṁ aiġe.	He has a son in the army.
Abair focal no ḋo don áḃ-ṁáin.	Repeat a word or two of the song.
Aṁeaṫġ ṁac na raġaiṙt.	Among the sons of the priests.
Do ḃeacaṁaiṙne anaġaiḋ De.	We have sinned against God.
Do ḋeana re riog a ḋtaoiḃ a ḃeaċaiḋ.	He shall make peace concerning his sin.
Thainic re go hAlbaiṅ.	He came to Scotland.

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CONJUNCTION.

1. The conjunctions agus, and no, or, na, than, and the like have the same moods, and cases, after them that go before them; as, amuil mar ata, agus bi, agus biar go brath, as it was and is, and shall be for ever; tosach an lae agus na hoibre, the beginning of the day and of the work. (145.)

2. Mar as, o, since, sul, before that, má, if, mun, if not, na, than, gun, that, and their compounds, aspirate; as,

Racam leis ma tig se lim.	Let us go with him, if he come with us.
Fagaim bás o conaic me do	Let me die, since I have seen
gnuis.	thy face.

3. Go, that, da, if, muna, if not, nach, that, and their compounds, eclipse, and prefix n to vowels; as, (146.)

Deirim go dtainic se anall.	I say that he came over.
Uch nach bfuilid mo briathra	O that my words were now
anois sgribtha.	written.
Muna bfilleadh se uaim.	If he had not turned from me.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Ma chuala tu me,	If you heard me.
Se gur buail me é.	Although that I struck him.
Se go mbuailfinn é.	Although I had struck him,
Muna dtiucfadh aonduine na	Unless some one would come
chuinne.	for him.
Cluinim go bfosfar bean aca.	I heard that one of the women will be married.
Da dtiucfadh linn fuireach.	If we could stay.
Cogadh Eoin moir agus Chuinn	The war of Eoin the great, and
céad cathaig.	Conn of an hundred battles.
Ni bfuaras blás bid no digse.	There was not a taste of meat or drink found.
Air an adhbar sin fuigfid an	Therefore shall a man leave his
fear a athair, agus a mathair.	father and his mother.
Is mo iad na is feidir airi-	They are more than can be
mh.	numbered.
Ma ta nach bfuil mo tig mar	Although my house be not so
sin ag Dia, gidheadh do rinne	with God, yet he hath made a
se ceangal liomsa.	bond with me.
Leo sor teagargadar do fear-	Moreover by them is thy ser-
bhoganuid.	vant taught.
D'eagal go bfuigeth sibh bás.	Lest ye die.

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Oıɲ ıʇ ʇu ıʇ cóıɲ a ƒazhaıl.	For you have a right to get it.
Ionaʇ zuɲ ƒéun ʇe a ɱaıʒıʇʇıɲ.	So that he denied his master.
Bıoċ ɜo bƒuıl ʇu ʃaıʊbıɲ.	Although you be rich.
Ɜe ʇa ʇu laıʊıɲ.	Notwithstanding you are strong.

INTERJECTION.

1. The interjection a, o, requires the vocative; and aspirates the noun next to it; as, a Thıaɲɲa De, O Lord God. (147.)

1. Waɲɲ, woe to, and the like, require the dative; as, ɱaɲɲ ʊuıʇʇe a ʊuɲe ʊoɲa, wo to you wretched man. (148.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Aʇ ʇɲuaʒ ɲaċ bƒuıl ɱ.	Woe is me that I am not!
Fanaoɲ! ʇaɱoıʊ ɲle ƒaoı ċáɲ ʊoɲ éuz.	Alas! we are all subject to death.
Waɲɲ ʊaɱʇa! a bı ɱo hoʇʇ.	Wo to me! who was silent.
Woɲuaɲ, ıʇ ʇɲuaıʒe ʊo ċɲeaɱ.	Alas, hard is your fate!
Taɲ an ʇo, a Sheaɱaɲʇ.	Come hither, James.
Eıʇʇ, eıʇʇ, ɱo leanaḃ!	Hush, hush, my child!
Wo léan zuɲ ʊıɱṫıʒ ɱo ċaɲɲde uaıɱ!	Alas that my friends are gone from me!
Uċ! uċ! ca ʇɲuaıʒe ʇuɲaʇ.	Alas! alas! what a sorrowful journey.

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

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NOTES.

[THE NUMBERS IN THE GRAMMAR REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING NOTES] :—

1. It is impossible to find English words, which exhibit all the sounds of the Irish language. The words contained in this table are such as most nearly resemble them; the examples, however, will be satisfactory to such as read for their private improvement, and will be found very important, in assisting the instructions of the teacher.

2. The preposition ɲɳ, in, was anciently prefixed to many words; but, for sound's sake the ɳ was omitted; as, cáṫ, a battle, ɲʒcáṫ, in battle. In latter ages, in order to comply with a rule of comparatively modern invention (which is noted in treating of the vowels,) the ɲ was changed into á; as, áʒcáṫ; still however, the same rapidity of pronunciation, which the ɲ received was applied to á; and, in many instances, the ɲ or á was entirely omitted, both in writing and speaking; as ṫá mé ɲɳ mo ċoɔlaḋ; properly contracted into ɲmo ċoɔlaḋ; but commonly written and spoken mo ċoɔlaḋ, I am asleep, or in my sleeping state.

3. The thick sound of ṫ, and ṫ, resembles the hardest sound of ṫh, in the English word *think*; but in forming this thick sound, the tongue must be strongly pressed against the root of the upper foreteeth, instead of being protruded between the teeth; by which means the aspiration is completely stopped, and these consonants receive nothing of that semivocal sound which is given to *th* in English.

4. and 5. The sounds of l, and ɳ double, are both formed by the same position of the tongue; viz. by placing it so as to press upon the upper foreteeth and gum, while the point of it is perceptible between the teeth. The only difference, in forming them, is, that the aspiration to l is gutteral, and to ɳ, nasal.

6. This sound is formed by slightly touching the sound ee English, before, as well as after ɳ; as if the word *free* was written and pronounced, *feeree*.

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7. This sound of ſ is much more hard and forcible than that of single s in English: it is formed by presenting the point of the tongue to the aperture of the teeth, and expressing a very strong aspiration.

8. See note 3.

9. In ancient writings, the letter h was prefixed to vowels, much more frequently than in modern ones; thus é, he, í, she, were anciently written he, and hi. But it was very seldom attached to consonants, the pronunciation of which was left to the reader's own judgment. The contraction, formed by fixing a point over a consonant, is a modern invention.

10. The broad vowels are frequently commuted for each other when they are not emphatical; and, in like manner, the small vowels may be commuted for each other; as, oiſteall, humble, may be written uiſtioll. This change can be made only when the vowel or dipthong is short; thus bás, death, is always written with á; but bas, the palm of the hand, may be also written bos.

11. B and p, c and g, d and t, were frequently commuted, in ancient writings; thus agus, or ocus, and; labairt, or laphart, speak; cuairt, or cuart, a visit; and, since it became usual to aspirate consonants, bh, and mh, dh and gh, have often been commuted in the same manner; as, adhaigh, or aghaidh, the face.

12. Dh and gh may be written indifferently, in terminations, or where they are not radical; as, blaith, or blaigh meat; flaithnuiſe, or flaighnuiſe, witness.

13. Grammarians have commonly laid it down as a rule, that ſ may be eclipsed by d, m, or t, as well as by bh; but this is not correct. The examples given of these eclipses are only contractions for mo, do, (or to, instead of do); thus, do ſeoil, or to ſeoil, thy flesh, is commonly written dſeoil, or tſeoil; and mo ſean, my husband, is written mſean.

14. It will appear, from these tables, that the greater part of the words in Irish consists of one or two syllables; all radical words do so; but they are very easily compounded into words of three or four syllables. In studying these tables, therefore, the learner should be accustomed to resolve the polysyllables into their constituent parts, and observe the separate force of each part.

Although the directions already given are most agreeable to the true pronunciation of the Irish language, yet a considerable diversity exists, in the manner of speaking it, in different places

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It would be impossible to specify all the deviations from rule, that have corrupted the expression of the various provinces; but the following may serve as a few instances of them:—

In general the accent falls on the first syllable, and this principle is observed in the north of Ireland; as, áṙan, bread; ṙáṙuṙ, a razor; but, in the south and west, they say aṙán, ṙaṙúṙ, &c. Scottish aṙán

Again, when ṁ follows c, ʒ, ṁ, or ṫ, it is pronounced, in the north, like ṙ; as, cṙaṁ, a bone, cṙaṁ; cṁo, a nut, cṙo cṙaṁ ʒṁoṁ, an action, ʒṙoṁ; ṫṁuċ, envy ṫṙuċ; but in the south and west the true pronunciation is retained, and the ṁ receives its own sound. cṁo ʒṁoṁ ṫṁuċ and also ṫṙuċ.

B, or ṁ, when aspirated, was originally sounded as *v*; as mo ṁaṫair, my mother, pronounced *mo vahair*. This ancient pronunciation is still retained in the north of Ireland, as in Scotland, and the Isle of Man It is also retained in the south, in the beginning of words; and in the middle, if joined by a small vowel, thus, ṙáiṫḃiṙ, rich, the pronounce *saivir*. But if the next vowel be broad, as in the words ṙoʒṁaṙ, harvest; ṙaoḃaṙ, an edge; which should be pronounced *favor* and *favour* (being two words of distinct syllables,) those of the south entirely suppress the consonant; and, contracting the two syllables into one, they say, ṙóaṙ, and ṙáeṙ.

Throughout Connaught, Leinster, and some counties of Ulster, the sound of *w* is substituted for that of *v*, to represent bh, and mh. Thus, mo ḃáṙ, my death, and mo ṁáċ, my son, (properly sounded, *mo vas*, and *mo vac*,) are pronounced, *mo was*, and *mo wac*. Thus, too, in the Apostle's creed, the words, ʒaḃaṫ oṇ Spioṙaḋ Naoṁ, conceived from the Holy Ghost, are pronounced in the west of Ireland, *gow óṇ* Spioṙaḋ Naoṁ; without considering that the word ʒaḃaṫ in ancient manuscripts, is often written caṙaṫ being clearly of the same origin with the Latin capio.

Ch, at the end of words, or syllables, is very weakly expressed by the natives of Ulster: aċ receives no more force, than if it were written ah; and ch, before ṫ, is quite silent in all the country along the sea coast, from Derry to Waterford; thus, ḃí ṫuiṇe boċt, there was a poor man, is there pronounced, ḃí ṫuiṇe boṫ.

Th is also omitted in pronouncing many words, such as aṫaiṙ, father, maṫaiṙ. mother, &c., in most of the counties in Ulster and the east of Leinster, where these words are pronounced as if written áaiṙ maaiṙ.

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Such is a specimen of the provincial accents, which vary in Irish, as in all other living languages; and the only remedy for which is a careful attendance to those rules, which are framed conformably to the orthography, and founded upon the authority of the ancients, in whose time the language was cultivated and refined infinitely beyond the modern manner of expression.

15. The article is simply, as follows;

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	an.	na.
GEN. MASC,	an; FEM. na.	

It is inflected, in the different cases, by prefixing do for the dative; as, do an, contracted, don, and dona: and using some preposition that governs the ablative; as, leis an, &c. four of which are exhibited with the article, by way of example,

16. These rules comprehend all the information respecting genders, that can be of use to the learner. Such words, as do not come under them, must be learned by practice. Nor is it of any consequence to a person who does not speak Irish as his native tongue, to be told, that the pronoun, é, he, will agree with the masculine only; í, she, with the feminine; or that the gender may be ascertained by trying the concord of a noun with the article.

17. It will appear, upon inspecting the declensions, that nouns in general undergo not more than two inflexions, besides the nominative; and that they might be declined with three cases—viz., the nominative, genitive, and dative. But experience has sufficiently proved, that learners more easily comprehend the construction of a language, when words, which are used in directly opposite situations, are denominated differently, even though there be no difference in their form, than when the same title is given to the agent, and the object in discourse. Hence the usual division into six cases has been adopted, as being best suited for the purpose of grammatical construction.

18. The nouns of the Irish language seem naturally to divide themselves into the four declensions here exhibited: and the examples classed under each, comprehend a considerable number of nouns; an expertness in declining which, will render all others easy and familiar.

The preposition le, with, which is exhibited as the sign of the ablative, has been chosen merely for convenience; but any other preposition governing the ablative would answer equally well, and might be substituted in its place.

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If it be still regretted, that no specific rules can be given, to ascertain in every instance to what declension a word belongs, from an inspection of the nominative alone—it is to be considered, that this difficulty is not peculiar to the Irish; and a moderate degree of attention will overcome it in this as well as in other languages.

19. The list of heteroclites might be rendered more copious, by attending to the various inflexions of nouns, in the different parts of Ireland. But as this would be descending to the sanction of provincial barbarisms, it appeared more advisable to state those only which are uniformly irregular. Perhaps, even to these, additions might be made, which have escaped the notice of the compiler.

20. Having learned to decline nouns alone, the student will easily inflect them with the article, which should be kept at business entirely separate from the former. Almost every noun may be inflected with the article; and it would be no unprofitable exercise if the examples under the foregoing declensions were revised, in union with the article.

21. Although the combination of words, such as articles, nouns, and adjectives inflected together, belongs more properly to Syntax, yet it was thought advisable to exhibit them here; and the student, in learning the use of the article. (see p. 76,) should always refer to these examples.

22. Participles ending in ꝛ, which come under this rule, take ꝺe additional, in the nominative plural; as ḃeaṅaiꝛ, ḃeaṅaiꝛꝺe, blessed.

23. Adjectives are frequently eclipsed, after nouns, in the ablative singular, and genitive plural; as oṅ ꝫcoiꝛ, from the foot; ṅa lá ḃꝓuaṗ, of the cold days.

24. The genitive of many adjectives requires an increase, in order to form the comparative; as, ꝺluṫ, gen. ꝺluiꝛꝺe, comp. ꝺluiꝛe.

Ꝺe, of it, is often added to comparatives; as, ꝫloṁaiꝛꝺe, the shorter of it; ḃuṫ ꝫloṁaiꝛꝺe ꝺe ꝛiṅ.

25. In order to make the expression complete, aꝛ requires aiṁ ḃꝺ, after the adjective; as, aꝛ ꝫle aiṁ ḃꝺ the whitest of all, but aiṁ ḃꝺ is often omitted.

Ro, very, can hardly be said to denote a superlative degree of comparison; as it simply signifies a high degree of the quality that is expressed; but it is most conveniently classed with superlatives, in grammar; and, when this distinction is observed, it can occasion no error.

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26. Some other adjectives seem to form the degrees of comparison irregularly; as, ɪɪoll, low, ɳoɣ ɪɪle, lower, &c., but, as these are only contractions for the full words, they may be better learned by practice.

Fozuɾ, near, compar. foɪɔɾe, may be added to this list.

27. These are the names of the numerals, as now expressed. In former times the higher decades were expressed by single words; as, ꝺɳɪoċaꝺ, thirty, ceaꝺɳaċaꝺ, forty, ɳoċaꝺ, ninety, &c.; and the ordinals were formed accordingly; but these words are no longer generally intelligible, and it would only perplex the learner to exhibit obsolete words, which may be easily learned in reading ancient writings.

28. In the north of Ireland, ɳuɾ is commonly said, instead of ꝺuɾ, your; but it is never used in correct writings.

29. The use of these abbreviations is to avoid that hiatus which is occasioned by a concurrence of vowels; and it is a principle upon which the euphony of this, and every other polished language is founded.

30. The simple and original relative is a who which, for which ꝺo or ɳoċ, is often used in writing. Aɳ ꝺe, properly means the male person (who understood); and aɳ ꝺí, the female person. Ce be, is a contraction for cɪa, ce or cí, who, baꝺ, were, and é, he, she, or it. But in all these expressions the relative a, who or which, is either expressed or understood.

31. Cɪeuꝺ is more used in writings of some age, than in familiar conversation. Ꝺo ꝺe, as it is commonly written, and pronounced, may be only an abbreviation for ɡuɪꝺ, (Latin quid) é, what is it? And it has been ingeniously observed by Mr. Stewart, that the pronoun should be distinguised here by the termination; viz., that in speaking of males, we should say, ɡuɪꝺ é—of females ɡúɪꝺ í, but this distinction is not observed in ancient writings.

32. Súꝺ, yonder is frequently used insead of úꝺ, after pronouns of the third person; as ʼɾe ɾúꝺ aɳ ɸeaɳ ceaꝺna yonder is the same man: or when put absolutely, the noun being understood; as, le ɾúꝺ with yon; a bɸaiċ ꝺu ɾúꝺ; do you see yon?

33. Lɪoɳ, leaꝺ, &c. These compound pronouns are read, in books and writings of some antiquity, (as they are still retained in the Scottish Galic,) ɳɪoɳ, ɳɪoꝺ, ɳɪɾ, ɳɪñ, ɳɪḃ, ɳɪu.

34. It may be sufficient to mention here, once for all, that there is some variety in the orthography of these pronouns, even among the most correct writers. Thus, the third persons singu-

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lar, feminine, ꝺꞇce, ꝺꞇꞃꝺe, ċuꞇce, &c., might be more correctly terminated in ꞇ as, ꝺꞇcꞇ, ꝺꞇꞃꝺꞇ, ċuꞇcꞇ, &c., being formed by the combination of the prepositions with ꞇ, she. But as this orthography never was generally practised, it was not thought advisable to deviate from the written standards of the language.

Thus ꞁom is frequently written leaṁ; uꞃꞃe, uꞃꞃꞇh, ; oṁa, uaꝺꝼa, uaꝺꝺa, and the like; but in all these instances, the original and radical sounds are preserved; the only licence being in the use of the adventitious letters.

35. There is a peculiar delicacy and beauty in the use of the increase in Irish, which it is hardly possible to express in any other language. The utmost accuracy is observed, even by the most illiterate native, in thus distinguishing the leading, or most prominent subject in the sentence. Sometimes, in order to mark a peculiar emphasis, the word ꝼeiṁ, self, is used instead of the terminations usually added; as, ꞃiñe ṁe ꝼeiṁ é, I myself did it.

36. This subject is so very important, that the learner, who desires to become a proficient in the Irish language, should not rest satisfied with the few examples here exhibited; but retrace the declensions, combining nouns, adjectives and pronouns, in every variety, and marking accurately the distinctions of meaning produced by the emphatical increase.

37. Some respectable Irish grammarians represent the inflexions of verbs as much more simple than they are here exhibited; but it is much to be questioned whether through a too great eagerness for simplifying, they do not occasion more obscurity than the most tedious examples would produce. The inquisitive student will wish to see the various modes of thought and action fully expressed: and he can content himself with committing to memory those that are *radically* different; and which are distinguished by being inflected through all the persons.

It is proper to observe, that all the inflexions of the verbs, (particularly the terminations of the second and third persons plural,) are not equally used, in common writing and conversation, throughout every part of Ireland. But, as it would be impossible to specify all the local idioms, it appeared sufficient to omit only such words as are obsolete, and to insert such as are understood in general, adopting the best Irish authors as the criterion of propriety.

Some writers on Irish grammar deny the existence of an infinitive, and say that the place of it is supplied by a verbal noun; but this is only quibbling about names; the infinitive and par-

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ticiple, imply the force of nouns, in Irish, as in all other languages.

39. These, and the like, may more properly be considered as participial phrases, composed of the infinitive, and a preposition, than as simple participles.

40. This second form of the present tense is the original and correct one; the first is nothing more than the simple verb, with a prefixed; but they are both very commonly used, both in writing and speaking.

41. In all interrogations, an ? is either expressed or understood; sometimes it is pronounced a, on account of the following consonant; sometimes it is entirely omitted, as in the present instance; and sometimes before b. it is changed into m; as, a mbuailir ? wilt thou strike ?

42. This form of the preter tense differs from the preceding in the omission of the sign do. The sign of the preter was anciently written ro or ad, as well as do; but in modern speaking and writing, it is very often omitted, and the tense is ascertained by the form of the verb.

43. Instead of rabh fiad, in the third person plural, rabhadar was commonly in use some time since; but it is hardly understood at present.

44. These persons are indifferently written bias, or bios, (See note 10.) This consuetudinal tense, (which some writers make a separate mood), is very much used in all verbs, to denote an usual or habitual state of acting or being.

45. The interrogative an ? is here changed into m, for sound's sake, the a being usually omitted. (See note 41.)

46. The second person plural is sometimes written beidhidh, instead of beidh, ye shall be.

47. In such expressions as these, the relative a, who, is always expressed or understood.

48. Muna is most correctly the sign of this tense; and mur, which is also used, is nothing more than a rapid and vulgar manner of expression.

49. This also may be written bias; or, as it is sometimes pronounced, beadar.

50. Mur is frequently used instead of muna, in this tense, as in the present, negative, subjunctive.

51. These expressions are literally translated, it were good with me that I were; and, it were better with me that I were. Many such phrases are used; as, budh mian liom, I desire; ir truagh liom gach rabh me, I am sorry I was not.

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52. The potential can hardly be called a simple mood in Irish, as it is always formed by the combination of two or more words. These forms of expression, however, are extremely common, and necessary to be well understood. And, as they are equivalent to the compound moods and tenses of the English, and other languages, it seems proper to arrange them under the title of a separate mood.

53. Many regular verbs might be exhibited as examples, all differing in some minute particulars; but a remarkable proof of that which is chosen being one of the most proper is, that is the same which has been adopted by Mr. Stewart, in his Galic grammar, published long since this was written.

54. In these expressions, (as in those noted 47,) the relative a, who, which, is always expressed or understood.

55. The sign do is frequently omitted in this tense,; and the personal terminations are seldom used in vulgar conversation. In the Erse dialect, they are entirely omitted.

In old manuscripts, the termination reaṁ, or rioṁ, is sometimes written in the first person plural; as, do buailreaṁ, for do buaileaṁaṗ, we struck.

56. To these may be added the preter interrogative, negative, ṅaċaṗ buail me, did I not strike? Naṗ is sometimes written for ṅaċaṗ, by mistake.

57. The second person plural is sometimes written buailṗiḋe; and the third person, buailṗiḋ. The ṗ, in the first form of the future, is introduced in order to give more strength to the expression; and the termination is written indifferently eaḋ, or ṫḋ, when the penult ends in a small vowel; as, bṗiṫṫeaḋ, or, bṗiṫṫiḋ, I shall, or will break.

But if the penult be broad, aḋ only is used; as, caṫṗaḋ, I shall, or will twist. There are many verbs, however, which do not admit ṗ in the future.

58. The same observation, with respect to the relative, which is made, notes 47 and 54, is to be continued here.

59. When the penult ends in a broad vowel, the termination of this tense is regularly ṗaiñ; as, da ȝcaṫṗaiñ.

But more usually a broad vowel is inserted, before iñ to correspond with that in the penult; as, da ȝcaṫṗaiñ or, ȝcaṫṗuiñ, had I twisted.

The ṗ is frequently omitted in this tense, except in the second person singular: and the second person plural is frequently used, without the pronoun. The orthography of the several

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persons is various, in different manuscripts, but still the radical sounds are retained; as,

Da gcuinn̄,	Had I, or if I had sent;	Da gcuinnea-moir,	Had we sent.
Da gcuinnfea, or, Da gcuinnte'a,	Hadst thou sent;	Da gcuinteaoi, or, Da gcuinnfite,	Had ye sent.

Da gcuinneat se, had he sent; Da gcuinnsiot, had they sent.

60. It will be a useful exercise for the learner, here, to form a number of potential phrases, by combining lion leat, &c., tan̄, tuit, &c., with such words as those exhibited in these examples.

61. The simple participle is buailte. The termination is somewhat various, in different verbs, see page 66, Formation of the passive voice. Thus, when the last vowel of the penult is broad, the termination is ta; as, cairta, twisted; or an i is inserted in the penult; as, bruig briugte, bruised. When the termination of the imperative is a soft guttural, the t is often aspirated, for sound's sake; as, giorruig, shorten, giorruigte, or rather giorruighte, shortened.

62. This termination is often lengthened by poetic invention, dh being inserted before the last syllable; as, buailfidear, for buailfear.

63. The preter negative may be formed thus; muna be gur bualad me, or muna mbuailfid me.

64. These verbs nearly correspond, in their nature, to those commonly denominated neuter. But they are not so numerous, as none of them are used to denote any strong exertion, even when the action does not fall upon another object.

65. The observation made on the letter a, with respect to the preposition an̄, is fully exemplified here, and throughout these verbs. See also page 79, rule 10.*

66. This interrogative can hardly be used, in the first person, but is exhibited here, for the sake of uniformity.

67. As it has been more than once observed, in other notes, there is some variety in this tense, as spoken in different places; thus,

Ni codealam, ni codealfad, or ni codeala me, I will not sleep.

A gcodealfad? a gcodealam? &c., shall I sleep &c.

68. As the potential mood is formed, in these verbs, by aid of the same words that are already exhibited in bi, and buail, it is

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unnecessary to repeat it here. It may be almost superfluous to observe, that reflected verbs, implying no action done to another, are incapable of being inflected in the passive voice.

69. Having studied the full examples of conjugations, the learner will here see the original simplicity, and remarkable regularity, of the Irish verbs. That the imperative is the root, from which all the other parts are formed, will be evident, on the slightest inspection. The same observation occurred to Mr. Stewart (Gaelic Grammar, page 82); but it is somewhat singular, that, in giving the examples of the conjugations, he does not place the imperative first in order.

70. The form do buailidh, corresponds more exactly with the general rule; although do bualadh is more common. The same may perhaps be observed of some other verbs, but the difference is so inconsiderable, that it does not seem worthy of being noted as an irregularity.

71, 72. When these references were made, for notes, it was intended to insert the observations, which have already been made, at notes 57, and 59.

73. In the following tables, as many of these verbs as occurred to the author's observation are inserted. He does not pretend to say, that the lists are complete; but they contain, at least, the greater part of such words; and the learner will easily attain the knowledge of any others, in the course of reading, and speaking.

74. Some of the foregoing verbs may be otherwise formed, in the infinitive; as,

Coraim,—do choraint,—do chomhadh, defend.
Creidim,—chreidmheal,—chreidte, believe.
Muscail,—mhuscailt,—mhuscladh, awaken.
Treigim,—threigsheal,—threigthe, forsake.
Tuigim,—tuigsheal,—tuigsin, understand.
Samhail,—samhladh,—samhailt, compare.

Note, that t is often added to n, where it might be well omitted; as,

lean, do leanmhaint, for do leanmhain follow.

75. This, with the three foregoing blank references, is intended to point out words, in which there is some deviation from the general rules. But these irregularities are more owing to local idioms, than to any radical variety of expression; and they are noted here, that the learner may not hesitate in generally inflecting all verbs, according to the common rules.

If the imperative tiomain, drive, were used, there would be no

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irregularity in this verb, in which the "a" is the leading and radical vowel.

76. It has been justly observed by General Vallancy, that "from the description given of the irregular verbs, by M'Curtin and Molloy, they are sufficient to deter any one from attempting to learn this language; whereas, they are neither more numerous, nor more difficult, than those of the Latin, French, and English languages."

77. Ním, I do, in old manuscripts is written gním; and rinneas, I did, is written rorgnes. M'Curtin remarks that g should always be retained in this verb, to distinguish it from ní, not; but this is not observed in the Irish Bible, or many correct modern works.

The preter interrogative of all the irregular verbs, except abair, say, is formed of a or an, instead of nar.

78. The imperative abair is propounded of ad, and beir; as also the preter tabairt, of do and beirt. Thus, in ancient manuscripts, we read, Athair ir beirt an file, as the poet says; ad bert an file, the poet said. Hence tabrar and, tabairt, will not admit of do as the sign of the preter, because this particle is compounded in the verb itself. Deirim deras, &c., are also contractions of do and ber.

The participles rad, rada, and the passive ráite, said, are from an obsolete verb, raidim, it is said or called; to be found in old manuscripts.

79 80. Tabair is compounded of to, an obsolete particle, or sign of the dative, and beir; and probably means give. Beir is often used alone, in the imperative, to signify give, bring, carry, lay hold on, overtake, or bring forth young.

The preter tense of tabair ir tuga, tug me, I gave or brought. The preter of beir ir rug, rug me, I took, laid hold on, overtook, or brought forth.

EXAMPLES.

Tabair deoch dam.	Give a drink to me.
Tabair leat é. / Beir leat é.	Bring it with you.
Tabair uait é. / Beir uait é.	Give it from you.
Beir ar fo.	Lay hold on this.
Bheirim me duit é.	I will give it to you.
Berammoid oma.	We shall overtake them.
Berma me claideam liom.	I will bring a sword with me.

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Beaɲa ḣ claṅ.	She will bear a child.
Tuz ḣ ṫaṁ é.	She gave it to me.
Tuz re leiṫ é.	He brought it with him.
Ruz re leiṫ é.	He took it with him.
Ruz ḣ oṁa.	She overtook them.
Ruz ḣ maċ.	She bore a son.

81 The entire imperative is thus formed:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
2. Taɲṫ, come thou.	1. Tiġeamoiṫ, let us come.
3. Tiġeaḋ, re, let him come.	2. Tiġiḋe, come ye.
	3. Tiġidiṫ, or tiġeaḋ riad, let them come.

The participle teaċt, is also found written tiaċt, tiġeaċt, and toiġeaċt.

82. The obsolete verb ɲiġiɲ; preter, ɲiaɲiċ to arrive at, or come to, is sometimes used in the preter. It seems to be compounded of ɲo and tiġiɲ, ɲo and ṫaɲiċ.

83. It is probable that e is the radical letter in this verb, as in the Greek ἰω, and Latin eo, I go; hence te go, having t prefixed.

In ancient manuscripts, do ḋeaċ is found, instead of do ċuaiḋ, in the preter; as, roċaiḋ ḋeaċ oṅ maġ, a troop went over the plain.

The participle passive is used, compounded wtth iṅ, or ioṅ, fit or proper to be done; as, ioṅdulta, fit, or proper to go or to be gone.

84. Faġ signifies also get, and may be so translated throughout. In the north of Ireland it is pronounced as if written foġ.

85. The passive infinitive, and participle, are not in use. Do fiiṫ was formerly used, as well as fuaɲaṛ, in the preter; as do fiiṫ Phiiip, Philip was found.

The future affirmative, ġeaḃaḋ, and ġeaḃaɲ, are borrowed from ġaḃ, have, take, or receive.

86. Feuċ signifies behold, or take a view of anything. Deiṁ, and aṁaiṁ, observe, or look at; with which may be classed bneaṫnaiġ, notice, remark. Ciṁ, I see, or perceive an object. Feic, or fiac, is used after negative, interrogative, and conditional participles; as, ɲa feic ᵹ ḣ, do not look on that; ɲa feic tu, if you see. And, in the imperative, first person plural, faicim, or feicim, let us see.

87. The passive infinitive and participle are not in use.

Faiceaɲ, or as it is sometimes written feicṫeaɲ, is often used

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impersonally, with a dative or the person, (as in other languages,) to express, think; or imagine; as, ꞑa habą a bꞩaiceaꞑ ṫꞑṫ, do not say what you think; ꞑa ċꞇceaꞑ ṫꞑṫ, if you imagine To which may be added the ancient preter, ċoꞑcaꞅ; as, ꝺo ċoꞑcaꞅ ꝺaꞑꞇa ꞑaꞑ aꞑ ʒceaꝺꞑa, it seemed good to me also.

88. Ꮯꞇꞇ, listen, is more commonly used, in the imperative, than cluiꞑ, hear. In ancient writings, cluaꞅ was the imperative of this verb; but it is now used to signify an ear.

Cloiꞑꞑ is used, as well as cluiꞑiꞑ, in the present indicative; and ꝺo ċloꞅ, (still used in Munster,) was the original preter, instead of ꝺo ċualaꞅ; as, ꝺo ċloꞅ ʒuṫ a Ramꞑa, a voice was heard in Rama.

89. This can be done only with adjectives signifying quality As to numerals, they are expressed adverbially by prefixing añ, añꞇa, or, more commonly, ꞇaꞑ, in the, (see page 91, rule 7,*) to the ordinal adjective, and adding aiṫ, place; as, ꞇaꞑ ꝺꞩeaꞅ aiṫ, thirdly, *i. e.* in the third place. To express once, twice, &c., ꞩa, upon, about, is used with the cardinal adjective; as ꞩa ṫo, ꞩa ꝺꞩi, &c.

90. Adverbial expressions of this kind are very numerous; but those here exhibited will afford a specimen of the manner in which they are formed.

91. These words are commonly called inseparable prepositions. but, as the predicate no relation, they are more properly denominated adverbial particles.

To those here asserted, some authors have added the following, viz:—

Ꝺaʒ. Ꝺeaʒ.	} Good, as,	Ꝺaʒꞑuiꞑꝺiꞑ, good people.
Ꝺꞩoċ, bad.		Ꝺꞩoċꞑuiꞑꝺe, ill taught.
Ꝺꞩioꞑ, first.		Ꝺꞩioꞑaṫḃaꞅ, first cause.
Ffeil, very bad.		Ffélʒꞑioꞑ, a very bad action.
Roiꞑ, before.		Roiꞑꞑaiṫṫe, before said.
Ro, very.		Roꞑaiṫ, very good.
Sioꞇ, continual.		Sioꞇuiꞇʒe, constant rain.
Ꝺioꞑꞑa, a will.		Ꝺioꞑċuąꝺ, a friendly visit.
Ꝺuaṫ, rusticity.		Ꝺuaṫċleaꞅ, rustic cunning.

But the five first of these are adjectives; the three next separable adverbs; and the two last, nouns.

The following particle was inadvertently omitted—viz.: Sáꞇ, very great; as, ꞅáꞇṫoꞑaiꞑ, very deep.

92. Ꝺuꞇ is only an abusive pronunciation, and orthography,

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for mun4, although it is very common. See note 48.

93. It appeared simpler to give the following alphabetical list of prepositions, than to class them according to their influence, as usually done, which infringes on the business of syntax.

94. Some other words have been enumerated as prepositions; such as, amac, out, tall, beyond, suar, up, and the like; but these are evidently adverbs, requiring the preposition de, or, as it is commonly written, do, after them; as, taob amac don tigh, the outer side of the house.

Do, and go, both signify to; but the difference between them (as well remarked by Mr. Stewart) is, that do implies motion towards, and go motion terminating at an object; as, chuaidh se do thigh an righ, he went to, or towards the king's house; thainic se go thigh an righ, he came unto the king's house.

De is not used as a simple preposition; but it is clearly distinguished from do, to, in compounds; as, diom from me, de, or de, from him.

95, 96, 97, 98, 99. These words are never used separately, as nouns, yet they appear to have a clear and distinct signification, which may be ascertained from the corresponding phrases.

100. It is more probable that de, of, is the simple preposition, in such phrases as do bhi; although it is always written do.

101. Some other conjunctive phrases might be added to these; but, as they are formed by the combination of the simple conjunctions with other words, it did not seem necessary to insert them.

The common conjunction agus, and, or, as it is often pronounced is, was inadvertently omitted in this table.

102. With these perhaps may be classed naigh, neither.

103. For the use of mun4, and mun, see note 92. Many words are used with m4, and go, to form a variety of conjunctive phrases, the meaning of which is always ascertained by the leading word.

104. No language abounds more in passionate interjections than the Irish: but it would be vain and useless to attempt an enumeration of them.

105. This is certainly a common, but it is not a correct mode of speaking and writing. The Scottish Galic changes n into m, before labials; as, an bas, the death, they say am bas. This licence, for sound's sake, is more allowable than that used in the Irish.

106. This mode of separating the a and n, has been adopted in order to accommodate the written to the spoken language; but

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it should not be practised, as it is commonly done, having the appearance, to the inexperienced reader, of deviating from the general rules of etymology.

107. If go de be considered as only an abbreviation for gud é, what (is) it? the phrase will run thus, in English, what is (it) the hour?

108. This is equivalent to the expression, bá saighdeoir mé, I was a soldier.

109. This is not properly an exception to the general rule; for the latter substantive really forms the subject of a separate preposition; as, mac Joseph eadon, or, is é sin an saor, the son of Joseph, namely, or, that is the carpenter.

110. It may be observed, in general, that the form of the adjective depends upon the noun, only when it immediately follows the noun, in any degree of comparison.

111. The reason of this is well expressed by Mr. Stewart, in the following words (see his Grammar, page 143):

"The grammatical distinction, observable in the following examples, is agreeable to the strictest philosophical propriety. Rinn mé' an sgian geur," I made the sharp knife; here the adjective agrees with the noun, for it modifies the noun, distinguishing that knife from others. "Rinn mé' an sgian geur," I made the knife sharp; here the adjectives does not agree with the noun, for it modifies not the noun but the verb. It does not characterize the object on which the action is performed; but it combines with the verb in specifying the nature of the operation performed. The expression is equivalent to "gheuraigh mé an sgian," I sharpened the knife."

112. Sometimes, when the possession is strongly expressed, the phrase is changed, by inserting go, with; as, fear go ballaing deirg, instead of, fear na fallainge deirge, the man of, or with the red cloak.

113. As this is only a licence, for better sound's sake it is not frequently done.

114. Le, with, by, or along with, is, very properly, the only sign of the ablative used under this rule; for it implies, not merely a tendency towards, according to the principle of other languages, but a juxta position and continuance.

115. Instead of na, than, ona was frequently used some years since. In Aod Mhac Aingil, Sgaoan na haithnige, printed at Brussels, in the 17th century, it is always ona, before a singular, and onaid, or naid, before a plural: but why it should be forced to agree with the number, is difficult to conjecture.

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116. Nɨ, ŋɟc, may be abbreviations for ŋɟeaŋ, or as it is pronounced in Scotland, and in the North of Ireland, ŋɨaŋ a daughter.

117. It seems most convenient to treat of the several kinds of pronouns separately, though it may occasion some repitition; as the use of them is more clearly shewn thus, than by attempting to reduce them to general rules.

118. The anomaly, in the use of these pronouns, was probably introduced, for better sound's sake, and afterwards comitted to writing. In the Scottish Galic, ɟñ, ɟb, &c., are much more frequently used as nominatives.

119. This might be variously expressed in Irish; thus, ɟr e aŋ ŋ a ᴅꝛáʒ me a ŋoċᴅ ꝼaoɨ bꝉóŋ, a beiṫ am aoŋaṛ ŋᴅɨaiʒ ċaiċ the thing that left me this night in sorrow, is to be alone after all.

120, 121. A distinction is observed in the use of these compound pronouns. ʟɨom is used to denote mental affection only; but aʒaiŋ, and oɲŋ, relate both to mind and body.

122. As there is nothing, in the Irish language, in which learners are apt to find more difficulty, than in the use of the emphatical increase the closest attention to these rules is necessary. There is a remarkable analogy between the emphatical Greek particle γι, added to pronouns, and the increase, in the Irish language.

123. This is agreeable to the principle of the most polished languages, in which these pronouns alone never can follow the verbs with which they agree.

124. The use of the personal terminations is very inconsiderable, in those parts of Ireland that are adjacent to Scotland. In the latter country they are now little used. But in ancient writings they are continually used. And in the south and west of Ireland, they are so frequent, in the mouths of the common people, that it occasions a considerable difficulty to an illiterate native of the north in understanding them.

125. The pronoun is never used in the first and second persons of the consuetudinal, after ᴅa; as, ᴅa ŋbuaiḷɟiñ, had I struck; ᴅa ŋbuaiḷɟeaᴅ, hadst thou struck.

126. This corresponds exactly to the absolute case, in other languages; but it is much more frequently used in Irish. For wherever the word *when* can be used with a noun, or pronoun, in English, it may be turned in this manner, in Irish; as, when the old man heard that, aʒ cloɲɲ ɾɨɲ ᴅon ᴅꝛeaŋᴅuine.

127. This form of expression is much more common, in Irish, than in any modern language; and corresponds remarkably with the idiom of the Greek language.

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128. There is a considerable latitude in the use of this expression. When any thing is to be expressed positively, or definitively, the consuetudinal form is hardly ever used.

129. This corresponds exactly with the second supine in Latin; as, ʒneanṁa le fáicṫin *dulce visu*, pleasant to see, or to be seen.

130. It is not easy to account for this distinction between masculines and feminines; and, although generally used, it appears almost entirely arbitrary.

131. Cḣum, for the purpose, is commonly used before the infinitive; as, ċuaiḋ re ċum coṁṫaiṫ a ṫabḃṫ, he went to give an account. In rapid speaking, the sign ᴅo, or a, is omitted before the infinitive; as, ṁ ṫaṗla ṫaṁ a leiṫiḋ ṁ fáicṫin aṁaiṁ, I never happened to see the like. And this elliptical form has been adopted in writing also.

132. Even nouns, and adjectives, are sometimes used in the same manner as reflected verbs; as, ṫa ṁe ṁo ṡuaṁ, I am (in) my sleep; ḃ ṁe ṁo ṫoṁṫiṫ ṡuaiṁ, I was in my drowsy sleep, or rest.

133. There were some auxiliary verbs in use anciently, which it is useless to enumerate here, as they are not met with, in any recent manuscript, or publication.

134. This distinction must be considered as purely logical; it is a very nice one, yet the native and illiterate Irish never err in the use of it.

135. May there not be an ellipsis of some noun, after aṁ? Or is aṁ here equivalent to the Greek ων, being?

136. This is upon the same principle, that monosyllabic adjectives, prefixed to their nouns, aspirate them. See page 76, rule 5.*

137. Passive verbs are not susceptible of any influence from particles.

138. This dative, however, is not governed by the adverb, but by the preposition ᴅo, to, which follows it; as aṁʒaiṁ ᴅoṁ ᴅeiṁe, near the fire.

139. This ablative is governed by ᴅe, of aʒ, at, aṙ, out of, or the like, by which the adverb is followed.

140. There is some variety, in the different provinces of Ireland, with respect to the prepositions that aspirate, &c., according to the ear of the speaker; but it is impossible to specify these local varieties.

141. The influence of ṡaṁ, in this place, is the same as upon verbs. See note 137.

142. Re, with, was commonly written, some time since and still is, in the Scottish Galic; having the same influence with le.

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143. It is evident, that the genitive here is governed by the noun, which forms the principal part of these expressions.

144. This is a licence taken, for sound's sake, deviating from strict orthography, but commonly received in speaking and writing.

145. "When two or more nouns, coupled by a conjunction, are governed by a preposition, it is usual to repeat the preposition before each noun; as, ⲁⲙⲡ ϥⲁⲟ ⲁϫⲩⲣ ⲁⲙⲡ ⲗⲉϫⲧⲉⲁⲟ, in length and in breadth." Stewart, 165.

146. The influence of some other conjunctions varies, according to the idiom of the place, but the only authentic and original ones are here expressed.

147. It is not uncommon to say, ⲁ ⲧⲗⲁⲡⲏⲁ Ⲫⲗⲁ, or ⲁ ⲧⲗⲁⲡⲏⲁ, ⲁ Ⲫⲏⲉ; but the first of these expressions is ungrammatical, and the latter is only a distinct vocative.

148. The adjective, being joined to the noun, is aspirated in this case; and the pronoun may be aspirated or not, according to the ear of the speaker.

END OF PART I.

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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

PART SECOND.

FAMILIAR PHRASES AND DIALOGUES.

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FAMILIAR PHRASES.

IMPERATIVE.

Suiḋ síos le mo ṫaoḃ.	Sit down by my side.
Léaġ—déan deifiṙ.	Read—make haste.
Tar aṙteaċ sa ṫseomra.	Come into the room.
Ġab amaċ ar a tiġ.	Go out of the house.
Lean sad go dluṫ.	Follow them closely.
Abaiḋ leiṫe ṫeaċt aṙtiġ.	Tell her to come in.
Eiriġ suas—seas ṫart.	Rise up— stand by.
Fan an ṡin—bi do ṫost.	Stay there—be silent.
Cuir ort—luaiġ ort.	Put on you—haste you.
Labaiṙ amaċ—déan aris é.	Speak out—do it again.
Taḃaiḋ ġe—fan tamall.	Take care—stay a while.
Teiġeam ċum na ṡáġe.	Let us go to the sea.
Faicim do lamh.	Let me see your hand.
Ġab anall anaice liom.	Come over near me.
Beir ġá an leaḃaiḋ ṡin.	Lay hold on that book.
Ġlac go ceart é.	Handle it rightly.
Cromaiḋ do ċeann.	Stoop your head.
Suiḋ go socáiḋ.	Sit quietly.
Aṙtaiġ do ġuṫ.	Vary your voice.
Breaṫnaiġ na mion ṗuinc.	Observe the small points.
Iriġ do ġlór—aṙdaiġ anoir é.	Lower your voice—raise it now.
Cuir ṫart do leaḃaiḋ.	Lay by your book.
Druid an doras.	Shut the door.
Fosgail an fuinneog.	Open the window.
Imṫiġ amaċ uaim.	Go out from me.
Cíor do ċeann—nigh do lamha.	Comb your head—wash your hands.
Leig dam—bi do ċomnaiġ.	Let me alone—be quiet.
Buail mo lamh.	Strike my hand.
Fág an bealaċ.	Leave the way.
Inis sgeul dam.	Tell me a story.
Teaḋam 'na baile.	Let us go home.
Já á a ṫul.	Ask him to go.

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Tabḟ dam do lám.	Give me your hand.
Tabḟ póg don leabḟ.	Kiss the book.
Bail o Dhia ort.	Success from God on you.
Lar an coṁeal.	Light the candle.
Cuir ar an coṁeal.	Put out the candle.
Sguab an tiṁlean.	Sweep the hearth.
Cuir gual fa ġráta.	Put coals in the grate.
Seid a tinead.	Blow the fire.
Cuir an coire air a tinead.	Put the kettle on the fire.
Fuirig go póill.	Wait a while.
Feac orm—amharc orm—dearc rṁide.	Behold me—look at me—look at her.
Dearc fa do hata—cuardaiġ fa do hata.	Look for your hat—search for your hat.
Siubhlaiġiom go garda.	Let us walk smartly.
Siubhlaiġmid nior cliste.	Let us walk more quickly.
Siubhlaiġidh go tapuid.	Walk ye briskly.
Siubhlaidir, no, riubhlaiġ riadan go cliste.	Let them walk quickly.
Deanam staidear ḟ a leiġean.	Let us study our lesson.
Meobhraiġmid air a leiġean.	Let us ponder over our lesson.
Breathnaiġiom go grinn air.	Let us observe it sharply.
Tugamoid, na tugam aire do.	Let us give heed to it.
Tugaidh hi aire da leabhair.	Let her give heed to her book.
Tugaidh riadan ḟe doiḃ féin.	Let them give heed to themselves
Beir, na tabair leat é.	Bring it with you.
Te agcuiṁe uirge.	Go for water.
Fan liom—fan agam.	Stay for me—stay with me.
Cuir glar air an dorar.	Lock the door.
Bain an glar don dorar.	Unlock the door.
Tair liomsa.	Come along with me.
Te suas a cnuic.	Go up the hill.
Bain an cloca diom.	Take the cloak from off me.
Cuir sgian cugam.	Send me a knife.
Tabair arán cugam.	Bring me bread.
Fan a bor aguiṁe.	Stay on this side with us.
Eirt an ni a deirim leat.	Hear what I say to you.
Feuch ḟ do leabḟ.	Look at your book.
Faġ mo hata.	Find my hat.
Tugtḟ, no beirtḟ cugam é.	Let it be brought to me.
Abḟ ṁ go ceart.	Say that correctly.
Deántḟ an obḟ.	Let the work be done.
Leig dort me.	Let me pass.

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INTERROGATIVE.

Cá tá tú ?	How do you do ?
Cad is ainm duit ?	What is your name ?
Cia hé sin ag teacht ?	Who is that coming ?
Cad a tugann tú air seo ?	What do you call this ?
An bhfuil tú go maith ?	Are you well ?
Cá mbíann tú do chónaí ?	Where do you live ?
Cé leis an tig sin ?	Whose house is that ?
Labhrann tú Gaoidhilg ?	Do you speak Irish ?
Tuigeann tú Beurla ?	Do you understand English ?
Cá fada rachair tú ?	How far will you go ?
Cá as a tháinig tú ?	From whence did you come ?
An bhfuil fuacht ort ?	Are you cold ?
Cia hí an cailín sin ?	Who is that girl ?
Cá bhfuil tú dol ?	Where are you going ?
Cad é sin agat ?	What is that you have?
An bhfuil sgian agat ?	Have you a knife ?
Cia bíar leat ?	Who will be with you ?
Cad é bíar leat ?	What will you have with you ?
Cad é a clog é ?	What o'clock is it ?
Cad é an uair ?	What is the hour ?
An gcluin tú mé ?	Do you hear me ?
An bhfuil ocrar, no tart ort ?	Are you hungry, or thirsty ?
Nar eirigh sí ?	Did she get up ?
Cad t'ar a nguileann tú ?	Why do you cry ?
Cá tá tú uile ann so ?	How are you all here ?
Nar dhíol sé an capall ?	Did he sell the horse ?
Cad t'ar nar ghlac sé é ?	Why did he not take it ?
Cé leis a bata ?	Whose is the staff ?
Cad é sin ?	What is it ?
Cad tá uait ?	What do you want ?
Cad a iarrair tú air so ?	What do you ask for this ?
Cad é méad a ghlacair tú ?	How much will you take ?
Cá méad a béarair tú ?	How many will you give ?
Cad é is éigin dam a tabhairt duit ?	What must I give you ?
Cé leis an hata so ?	Whose hat is this ?
An bhfaca tú an geamhradh ?	Did you see the hare ?
Cia an bealach a dheachaidh sí ?	Which way did she go ?
An raibh na gadhair a bhfogus di ?	Were the hounds near her ?
Nar rith sí go luath ?	Did she run quickly ?
Cá dtéid an bothar sa ?	Where does this way lead ?

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Cʃ aca ag bealaċ a ṫeiṫ go Baile-aṫ-cliaṫ ?
Which of these is the way to Dublin ?

Ca ʃaṫa ó ro é ?
How far is it from hence ?

Bʜʃuil ag boṫar ṁiġ ?
Is the road fine ?

Ca ḣuair a ʃill ʃiad ?
When did they return ?

Ar ṅdeaċa ʃiṫe amaċ ?
Did she go out ?

Nar ġeall tu a ṫaṫaiṁ ḋi ?
Did you promise her anything ?

Ar ṫiubṛa tu ḋo é ?
Will you give it to him ?

Ca ṁeṫ a beaṛar tu ḋi ?
How many will you give her ?

Ar ṁbeaṛa tu ṁi eigin ċuca ?
Will you bring something to them ?

Ca ṛaiḃ tu a ṅdé ?
Where were you yesterday ?

Cia ag taḃġ a bʜʃɨl tu aṁ ro ?
Why are you here ?

Car ʃáġ tu m' ʃallaiġ ?
Where left you my mantle ?

Ar bʜuair tu ḋ' ʃallaiġ ?
Did you get your mantle ?

An i ro i ?
Is this it ?

Cioṁar ṫa ʃiḃ uile ?
How are ye all ?

Naċ ṫuiġ me go leor ḋiḃ ?
Did I not give you enough ?

Nar ḃain ʃe ʃilliġ ḋiḃ ?
Did he take a shilling from you ?

Go de ʃin oṛt ?
What is that ails you ?

Bʜʃuil ṫúi gaṫ a ṫul ?
Do you intend to go ?

Bʜʃuil ṁian gaṫ a ṫul ?
Do you desire to go ?

Nar imiġ ʃi uaiḃ ?
Did she depart from you ?

Ar ṁbuailfea me ?
Would you strike me ?

Ar ṅdeaṛna tu mar ʃin ?
Did you do so ?

Ar ṅdéana me ṫo leaba ?
Shall I make your bed ?

Bʜʃuil ʃe ṫéanta go ceaṛt ?
Is it made rightly ?

Go de deir tu ?
What do you say ?

Nar ṫubairt ʃeiṛean ʃin ?
Did he say that ?

Bʜʃuil nuaiṫeċt ą biṫ leat ?
Do you bring any news ?

An ṫiubṛam airgiod duit ?
Shall we give you money ?

Ca ṁeuḋ ir cóir ḋaṁa ṫaḃąt ?
How much should I give ?

Ar ṫiocfa tu liom ?
Will you come with me ?

An ṛaca me leat ?
Shall I go with you ?

Ar bʜuair ʃe a leaḃair ?
Did he find his book ?

Ar bʜaic tu an ġrian ?
Do you see the sun ?

Ar bʜuaṛar an ċaoṛa ʃeċṛán ?
Was the stray sheep found ?

Ar bʜaiceas me an ro ?
Am I seen here ?

Ar ġcluin ʃiad an ṫoṛaṁ ?
Do they hear the noise ?

Ar ġcuala tu an nuaiṫeaċt ?
Did you hear the news ?

Ar ṅdeaṛna tu mo leine ?
Did you make my shirt ?

Nar ġeaṁ tu é ?
Did you cut it ?

Ar ṫuiġ tu leat é
Did you bring it with you ?

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Nar cuir tu sreim ann ?	Did you put a stitch in it ?
A ndeaca ri a nuin a nde ?	Did she go over yesterday ?
Nar fan rí tall ?	Did she stay beyond ?
A tainic rí a noiu ?	Did she come to-day ?
Nar ceannaig re an tadaig ?	Did he buy any thing ?
A bfaca tu an ceannaidh ?	Did you see the merchant ?
Nar dhol rí an rnaic ?	Did she sell the yarn ?
A bfuair tu an litir ?	Did you get the letter ?
Nar fiafraigh tu uime ?	Did you enquire about it ?
A scuala tu an nuaidheacht ?	Did you hear the news ?

NEGATIVE.

Niar buail me tu.	I did not strike you.
Ni buaile me tu.	I shall not strike you.
Nil morán agam.	I have not much.
Ni dig liom labairt go maith.	I cannot speak well.
Ni tuigim tu.	I do not understand you.
Nil fios agam, agus ir cuma liom.	I do not know, and I do not care.
Ni racaim leat.	I will not go with you.
Na habair rin.	Do not say that.
Ni creidim tu.	I do not believe you.
Nach bfuil re ra baile ?	Is he not at home ?
Nach bfaca tu é ?	Did you not see him ?
Nách ndearna riad an ni a dorduigh me dóib ?	Did they not do what I ordered them ?
Ni hiarraim iomadhuigh.	I do not ask too much.
Ni dig liom ni ir luga a glacadh.	I cannot take less.
Nil tu chom aoidha liomra.	You are not so old as I.
Na labair aon focal.	Do not speak a word.
Ni cluinim tu.	I do not hear you.
Ni dig liom fuireach.	I cannot wait.
Na leagh chom gairdha rin.	Do not read so fast.
Na bi gul.	Do not cry.
Ni mire é.	I am not he.
Na te amach go fóill.	Do not go out yet.
Ni heigin dam a dul.	I must not go.
Nach bfuil ocrar oiti ?	Are you not hungry ?
Nil, nil gaile agam.	No, I have no appetite.
Nil fuacht na tairt orm.	I am neither cold nor thirsty.
Ni bfuil an oidhche dorcha	The night is not dark.
Nach bfaicean tu an gealach ?	Do you not see the moon ?
Nion eirigh ri go read.	She has not yet arisen.

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Nj ḋeaṁna me é.	I did not do it.
Muna beṫ ṅḋeaṁaḋ me aṁ-luiṫ.	If I had not done so.
Nj habṁaṁ ṡiṅ.	I do not say that.
Nj heiṫiṅ duiṫ a ṁaḋ.	You shall not say so.
Nj ṫuiṫ re ṫo leoṁ.	He did not give enough.
Njaṁ ċodail me ṫaiṁiṫ uaiṁ ṅo ḋo.	I did not sleep over an hour or two.
Nj ḋeaṁna ṡiḃ ceilṫḋ ḟada.	Ye did not make a long visit.
Njaṁ iaṁ ṡiaḋ oṁuiḃ a ḋeaċt.	They did not ask you to come.
Nj ṫaiṁic Coṅ aṁ aiṙ.	Conn did not come back.
Njaṁ ḋubaiṁt re á leiṫḋ a-ṁiaṁ.	He never said any such thing.
Naċ ṅḋeaṁna tu ṁo ċaṙoṫ?	Did not you make my coat?
Naċaṁ ċuiṁ tu ṡneiṁ aṅ?	Did you not put a stitch in it?
Naċ ḋtuiṫ tu leaṫ é?	Did you not bring it with you?
Naċ aṁ ḟaṅ ṡi ṫall?	Did she not stay beyond?
Naċ ḋtaiṁic ṡi aṁall?	Did she not come over?
Naċ ṡcuala tu an ṅuaiḋeaċt?	Did you not hear the news?
Naċ aṁ ṫeall re á ṫeaċt?	Did he not promise to come?
Naċ ṅḋeaċa tu a noṅ á ṅḋe?	Did you not go over yesterday?
Naċ aṁ ḋubaiṁt ṁe leaṫ a ṁiṫ?	Did I not tell you to run?
Nac ḃṙuaiṁ ṡiḃ ṡeula uaḋ?	Did you not get tidings from him?

PROMISCUOUS IDIOMS.

Ai ṁbeiḋ ḋaḋaṅ eile liḃ?	Will you have any thing else with you?
Ca ḟaḋa ṁaċaṙ tu?	How far will you go?
Ta ṫeaṙ ṁóṁ ṙaṅ ṡṁéiṅ.	The sun is very hot?
Ta ṙe aṅ ṅaoi.	It is nine o'clock.
Ta ṙe leaṫ uaiṁ aṅḋiaiṡ aṅ ṫo.	It is half past two.
Bhṁuil ṙe ḟeaṁṫaiṅ?	Is it raining?
Na beiṁ ṡneiṁ cṁuaiḋ aṁ?	Do not take a hard hold of it.
Taḃaiṁ ḟa ḋeaṁa bṁiṡ aṅ ṙṡeil.	Attend to the import of the story.
Ta aṅ ṡṁian aṅ aiṁḋe.	The sun is up.
Ṡo ḋ'aṙ a ṁiḋeaṅ tu?	Why do you run?
Abaiṁ leiṙ eiṁiṡ.	Tell him to rise.

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Tá an ghrian na luighe.	The sun is set.
Feiceam do chrob.	Give me your hand.
Beannacht De leat.	God's blessing with you.
M'anam a stigh tu !	My soul within you ! my darling !
Ba mhaith liom a fhagail.	I would wish to meet him.
Go de fuair se air ?	What did he get for him ?
D'iarr se an iomadaigh.	He asked too much.
Abair leis go raibh mise annso.	Tell him that I was here.
Na déan déarmad.	Do not forget.
Cuir orrt do bhrogha.	Put on your shoes.
Bhi se a dtaitse agam.	I had it laid up.
Is cuma liom ciaca sin.	I do not care whether or not.
Bhfuil tu an ti mo mharbha ?	Are you about to kill me ?
Na te amach go labhaire me leat.	Do not go out until I speak with you.
An leo fein an carbad	Is the carriage their own ?
Beidhmid lib go dti bun ndoraidh fein.	We will be with you to your own door.
Ma gheibhmid marcaigheacht fa gcarbad.	If we get riding in the carriage.
Nil fios agamsa go de ta aige.	I do not know what he has.
Beidh me agus tu Domhnaich.	I will be with you on Sunday.
Ta fion agam duit.	I have wine for you.
Fuair me tri pighin déag an gach ceann aca.	I got thirteen pence for each of them.
Is iomhuin leis an uile duine beith réamhrup.	Every man is fond of being prosperous.
Do cuireadh dúnmharbadh na leis.	He was accused of murder.
Ge gur b'iongnadh leat é.	Although you wonder at it.
Do mheoin sin uile,	In spite of all that.
Na bi gearán orrta.	Do not complain of them.
Leig dois.	Let them alone.
Racha mo dheirbhsiur fa na dein, agus cuirfidh mise litir leithe.	My sister shall go to her, and I shall send a letter with her.
Bhfuil leintheach go leor agat ?	Have you enough of shirts ?
Dheanuinn nior mo ná sin ain a sonsa.	I would do more than that for her sake.
Ta siad na gcairdeois maithe da chéile.	They are good friends to each other.

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Tá mo ṫnáṫaṫa agaṫa. You have my needle.
Is í do ṫsiantá í, agus ní a ṫsiantan. It is your knife, and not his knife.
Tá fios d' intin agamsa. I know your mind.
Cuinfead cuid de anoṅ ċugad. I shall send some of it over to you.
Bhí aimsin fluċ an uiṁaiġ aguiṅ. We had wet weather last year.
Tá fios agam cá mbíoṅ se na ċomṁaiġ. I know where he lives.
An te nać bfuil mear aige á foġlaim, níl fios aige air a luaċ no a maiṫeas. The person who does not love learning, does not know his good or benefit.
Bíoṅ siad aġ éud le na céile. They are jealous of each other.
Tá gaċ aon aca go maiṫ le cáċ. Each of them is on good terms with the other.
Niar leaġ me aon dona leabṁaiḃ a ḋuġ tu air iasaċt ḋam. I did not read one of the books that you lent me.
Tamoidhe fa ġnoṫaiġ. We are about business.
Ní móṁ naċar maṁbaḋ é. He was almost killed.
Go maiseaḋ tu. I wish you much joy.
Céad míle failte ḋuit. You are very welcome.
Nać naiseasaċa tu ḋam? Will you not tell me?
Is truaġ liom é. I am sorry for it.
Is eisin a ċur amać. He must be put out.
Tá na flaiṫeas os ar gcionn. The heavens are over us.
Do la agus d'oíḋċe. By day and by night.
Is cuma liom tu, na éiseas. I do not regard you, or it.
Níl neart agam air. I cannot help it.
Bheall a ṫeanga air. His tongue failed him.
Ní he sin a ċeisd. That is not the matter in question.
An bfeadam an daṫam ṫeanam ḋuit? Can I do any thing for you?
Taim go buiḋeaċ ḋuit. I am very much obliged to you.
Caiṫean siad a maoin go húr. They live up to their income.
Bhfuil amhuis agad aṅ mo briaṫraiḃ? Do you doubt what I say.
D'indeoin do ġeaṁán. In spite of your crying.
D'ionsuiḋ se ar namaid. He fell upon the enemy.
Thig buaiḋeaḋ air muin buáiḋsiḋ. One trouble comes upon another.

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Nı́ mór naċar ḋubaıṙt me. I had almost said so.
Tá me ḋol a ṫeaghail aıṙn m' aṫaıṙ. I am going to meet my father.
Teaċ aṫa ruıḋṫe a gcoıṙ bealaıġ. A house that stands alongside the road.
Chonaıṙc me ṫuṙa ṕór. I saw you also.
Caıṫṗe me ṫrıṫ an ċloıġeann ṫu. I will shoot you through the head.
Nıl coıll aıṙn bıṫ naċ bṕuıl a loıġaḋ ṕéın do ċrıonlaċ aṅ. There is no wood that has not sticks enough in it to burn itself.
Tá ṙġeula ıonġantaċ agam ḋıḃ. I have wonderful news for you.

DIALOGUES.

BUYING, SELLING, &c.

I.

Ġaḃ a leıṫ a ċaıllın, Come hither, girl.
Go ḋe an ṙeoıṙt uıġeaċ ṙo leaṫ? What kind of eggs are those you have?
Uıġeaċa ceaṙc. Hen eggs.
Bhṕuıl ṙıaḋ úṙ? Are they fresh?
Ruġaḋ ıaḋ uıle aıṙn an ṫreaċt-mhuınṫe. They were all laid this week.
Ca ṁeuḋ ṫa ṙa ċlıaḃ? How many are in the basket?
Tá ṫrı ḋúıṙın. There are three dozen.
Ca ṁeuḋ ceaṙca aṫa aguıḃ? How many hens have you?
Tá ḋá ċeaṙc ḋéaġ aguın. We have twelve hens.
Nıl aċḋ uıġeaċa beaġa mıon ıoṅṫuıḃ. They are but little, small eggs.
Nıl moṙán mıon uıġeaċa ṙa gclıaḃ. There are not many small eggs in the basket.
Go ḋe ġeaḃaṙ ṫu oṁa? What will you take for them?
Cúıġ ṗıġın aıṙn a ḋúıṙın. Five pence a dozen.
Ir ḋaoṁe ṙın na ṫrı ḣuıġeaċa aıṙn a ṗhıġın. That is dearer than three eggs a penny.
An glaca ṫu ṙgıllıng aıṙn a bṕuıl aṅ? Will you take a shilling for what is in it?
Daṙ ndoıġ naċ ngıacam. Surely I will not.
Go ḋ'aṙ? naċ leoṙ ḋuıṫ ṫeaṙṫúṅ aıṙn a ḋúıṙın? Why? is not a groat a dozen enough for you?

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Tá trí huighean tóghas air, os cionn an uimhir. — There are three duck eggs in it, over the number.
Go dé is lugha glacair tu? — What is the least that you will take?
Ceithre pighin déag. — Fourteen pence.
So duit trí pighin déag. — Here are thirteen pence for you.
Comhair amach iad. — Count them out.

II.

An bfuil eadach caol gorm agad? — Have you fine blue cloth?
Tá. — I have.
Cuir cuid de a lathair, le'd toil. — Lay a piece of it before me, if you please.
Go dé tá air an trlat de fo? — What is this per yard?
Naoi gcloigne déag. — Nineteen shillings.
Is gann b'ionann é, air an airgiodh sin. — I think it coarse, at that price.
Feicfidh cuid is mine ná fo, ma tá fe agad. — Let me see a piece finer than this, if you have it.
An maith leat leathadh mór a faiceal? — Would you wish to see broad cloth?
Bud maith lium. — I would wish it.
Sin eadach caol go leor duit. — There is cloth fine enough for you.
Ca meud is luach de? — What is the price of it?
Ni dig lium fin a dhol air ni is lugha na fiche agus a trlat. — I cannot sell that for less than twenty-seven shillings per yard.
Is mór an luach fin. — That is a great price.
Go deimhin is fiu an t-airgiodh é, a dhuine maith, mar phoiltar eagmais anois. — Indeed it is worth the money, Sir, according as goods are sold now.
Cheannaigh mise éadach do b'fearr na é, air coróin ni is lugha na a bfuil tu ag iarraidh. — I bought better cloth than it, for a crown less than you ask.
B'fhéidir sin, acht is fada ó fuair é, mo dhóigh. — That may be, but it is long since, I suppose.
Tuigim dath gur no tana an t-éadach é. — I think it is very thin cloth.
Tana, deir tu? breathnuigh arís air. — Thin, do you say? try it again.

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Mothaigh mar so an do lámh é. Feel it thus in your hands.
Mothaighim é go bfuil se mín go leor. I feel that it is smooth enough.
Nil sin tana, nein a chaoile. That is not thin, considering its fineness.
Is teanntuighe an snáithe ata ann, na an eadach buidh naithe na é. It is firmer and closer in the thread, than thicker cloth.
Nach nglacfa tú gínidh ait tú slait de? Would not you take two guineas for two yards of it?
D'ain mo bhriathar, a duine mhodhuil, ni liom fein ain an aingiott sin é. Upon my word, Sir, it is not my own for that money.
Abair, go de is luga glacar tu? Say what is the least you will take?
Go deimhdha d'aithris mé dhuit ait tús. Truly I told you at first.
Ni bhiadh ann tabha focal agamsa. I have not a second word.
Ma thig leat a dhol ain chúig is ponta, beidh se agam, agus muna dtig leat, ni bhiadh. If you can sell it for twenty-five shillings, I shall have it, and if you cannot, I shall not.
Ni thig liom a dhol ain sin go deimhin; oir se sin an tain-giott a chostaidh se dhamh. I cannot sell it for that indeed; for that is the money that it cost me.
Bíam a sheall go bfiaćam ait Let us go that we may try in eisin eile. some other place.
Fan a duine mhodhuil, go labh-naim leat. Stay, Sir, until I speak to you.
Abair leat, ma thig tu nuar an tadam. Speak, if you abate any thing.
Bi deimhdha a duine uasail, gur ceannaigh mise 'an t'eadach so, ain aingiott neidh, comhnaoi is bfeidir liom a cheannach; agus ni bhuighim ni is saoire é na cúig is ponta. Be assured, Sir, that I bought this cloth, for ready money, as cheap as I could buy it; and I could not get it for less than twenty-five shillings.
Is doiligh damhsa a cheannach uait I can hardly buy it from you mar sin. then.
Nil me ag iarraigh acht pighin ar an scillin, do bunaiste, I ask only one penny, per shilling, of profit.
Bfeidir go bfuil beist uait. Perhaps you want a waistcoat.
Ta cail do nuadh seoiste agam. I have some new patterns.

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Ní habraim níor mó; acht tomhair amach é; agus fágam a luaċ dod deaġtoil fein — I shall say no more; but measure it out; and I leave the price to your own goodwill.

Sin agad ánoir adúbar caroige, d'eadaċ ranċaol Shasanaċ. — Now you have the making of a coat of superfine English cloth.

Feicfeam gliocas do ġsarloid. — Let me see a piece of scarlet.

So duit corn do leathad níor ġsarloide ir féarr. — There is a piece of the best scarlet broad-cloath.

Agus ro rioda dub no aluinn. — And here is some elegant black silk.

Bheirim mo dheimhin duit go mbeid caiġeann maith air. — I assure you it will wear very well.

Geabad me beirt do ġaċ reoirt. — I shall take a waistcoat of each.

Go de an meud ir eigin dam a fáġail? — How much must I have?

Trí ceathramh den ġsarloid, agus flat go leith den rioda. — Three quarters of the scarlet, and one yard and a half of the silk.

Go de an reoirt cnaipeaċ cuirfeas tu air an caróig? — What kind of buttons will you put on the coat?

Tá cnaipeaċ órda fa do, beag ir mór. — I have double gilt, of various sizes.

Tabair dam mionċnaipeaċ órda. — Let me have small gilt buttons.

Beid siad agad. — You shall have them.

Toġfaid an táilliúr an linin agus na pocaid. — The tailor will choose the lining and pockets.

Cia he do táillíuras? — Who is your tailor?

Seamus O'Conċuir. — James O'Connor.

Ir aithne dam é; ir no maith an fear ceirt é. — I know him; he is a very good workman.

Sin é, ag an taob tall d'on tsráid. — There he is, at the other side of the street.

An gliaoca me air? — Shall I call him?

Dheana tu gar dam. — You will oblige me.

Tabh a leith, a Sheumuis ui Chonċuir. — James O'Connor, come hither,

Go mbeannaid Dia dib a daoine uaisle. — Your servant, gentlemen.

Glac mo thomas air ċulaid eadaiġ. — Take my measure for a suit of clothes.

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Go de mun ir ail leat iad a beid deanta? — How will you have them made, Sir?
Do reir an mod ir nuadha. — According to the newest fashion.
Tá dochar agam go raibfeadh me thu. — I hope I shall please you.
Ca huair a bhiar siad crioch-nuighthe? — When will you have them finished.
Deachtha tráthairn go cúgaidh, ain an ceadh ir foithe. — On Saturday next, at farthest.
Beidh sin luath go leor. — That will be soon enough.
Feidir muinighin a chur adh m'fhocal. — Sir, you may depend upon my word.
Bhfuil dadam eile uait? — Do you want any thing else.
Nil an dadam eile anoir. — Not at present.
Beidh fadhar liom focain a dheanamh duit. — I will be happy to serve you.
Slán leat, a thaoi. — Farewell, Sir.
Slán leat ain mhaidin. — Sir, I wish you a good morning.

III.

Go de an seort arbhain so agad? — What kind of corn is this you have?
Coirce maith sil: ma tá se dhe dirt ort. — Good seed oats: if you want it.
Foisgeola me amach é — I shall open it out.
Feicidh é. — Let me see it.
Feuch thusa sin. — Look at that.
Nach glan, geal an coirce sin? — Is not that clean white oats?
Tá se ain fearbar siol. — It is the best seed.
Is fearr é go mór na gnaithe ir toirtheamhla. — It is much better than large grain.
Go de mun dhiolar tu é? — How do you sell it?
Ceithre shillinge ir pointa ain a barraille. — Twenty-four shillings per barrel.
Gheabha me coirce maith ain nior luga na sin. — I will get good oats for less than that.
Bheanaigh féin coirce maith dhuit, ain da shilidh nior saoire. — I can give you good oats myself, for two shillings cheaper.
Feuch an sac sin eile. — Look at that other sack.
Bhfuil so uile ain aon nós? — Is this all alike?
Is iomdha é uile ir mar dí tu á mbeul an traic sin. — It is all such as you see in the mouth of that sack

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Jo de an luad? What is the price?
An do ir ponta. Twenty-two shillings.
Ta sin os cionn neadta an mhargaid. That is above the market rate.
Bheara me fichde scillinge an barraille, ara a bfuil agad don tseorst sin. I will give twenty shillings a barrel, for what you have of that kind.
Bheara tu an taon ir fichde ara, agus tri ir fichde ain coirce sil. You will give twenty-one for it, and twenty-three for the seed oats.
D'furail me go leor airisin. I offered enough for that.
Gheabha me uirro ain, ir d'iarr me orst. I shall get as much for it, as I asked from you.
Gheabha mire nior saoire na sin é. I shall get it cheaper than that.
Ma geabhair ain nior luga, ni bion se co maid. If you get it for less, it will not be so good.
Nil anbhar mine ir fearr san tsirse. There is not better meal corn in this country.
Ca meud ta agad de? How much have you of it?
Ta ocht mbarraille déag, an sna naoi saic sin; agus sé barraille, sna tri saic eile. There are eighteen barrels in those nine sacks; and six barrels in the other three sacks.
Natoiltg m'furail, agus ceannaca me uile uaid é. Do not refuse my offer, and I will buy it all from you.
Cuirse tu leir, tri pingin an barraille, ain an coirce geal. You shall add three pence per barrel for the white oats.
Se sin tri scillinge ir ponta. That is twenty-three shillings.
Ca meud airgiod dig se uile cuige? How much money does it all come to?
Ir furasta sin a contar. That is easily reckoned.
Ceithre ponta ir fichde, agus ocht scillinge deag, go beacht. Exactly twenty-four pounds eighteen shillings.
Cuir sac de sin sna meagaibh, agus toraighim ain a meadacain. Put a sack of it in the scales, and let us begin to weigh it.
Mar ailt leat cruithneacta no eorna ceannac, ta siad ar aon agam go fior maith. If you wish to buy wheat or barley, I have both very good.
Jo de an seorst cruithneacta ta agad. What kind of wheat have you?
Bfeidir go mbeid sin uaim ag an treachtmhain go cugainn. Perhaps I may want some next week.

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Tá fean, agus úr agam. I have both old and new.
Sá' nam ceaña bud maiṫ lion At present I intend to buy
trí na ceiṫre faic fiosail three or four sacks of rye.
a ċeañaċ.
Cheidim naċ bfuil an daḋam I believe there is none in market.
ḋe fan maṅgairṫ.
Go de tá tu iarraiṫ air an What do you ask for this meal?
mínre?
Seaċt fsillin déag, agus naoi Seventeen shillings and nine
pighne, air a ċéad. pence, per hundred weight.
Saoilim go bfuil se tais; nial I think it is damp; the corn
cruaḋaḋ an tarḃan go has not been well hardened.
maiṫ.
Deanḃuighim duit gur tri- I assure you it was well dried.
omaḋ go maiṫ é.
Meileaḋ go ro mín é. It was ground too fine.
Feidir nial gairḃe a fagail, You may get coarser, but you
aċt ní bfagain tu nior fearr. will not find better meal.
Bheara me sé fsillin déag á I will give you sixteen shillings
ċéad duit. per hundred weight.
Ní ḋig lion a glacaḋ. I cannot take it.

IV.

An raċa tu ċum an aonaigh? Will you go to the fair?
Tá mire ro buideaċ. With all my heart.
Maireaḋ dean deifir, ná Make haste then, or we shall
beidmid mall. be late.
Beidmid am go leor. We shall be time enough.
Anoir, tá me reiḋ. Now I am ready.
Deanam. Let us set out.
Bhfuil dúil agaḋ ceañaċ no Do you intend to buy, or to
diol. sell?
Tá cáil bo le diol agam, agus I have some cows to sell, and
bu maiṫ lion cáil caoraċ a I wish to buy some sheep.
ċeañaċ.
Tá dúil agam éaċ airtair a And I propose to buy a saddle
ċeañaċ. horse.
Tá eaċraigh fíor maiṫ ra tír- There are very good horses in
é. this country.
Tá—aċd go bfuil fiaḋ no Yes—but they are very dear.
ḋaor.
Naċ mór lion daoine tá dul What a number of people are
ċum an aonaigh! going to the fair!

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Nj fuic tu a leit. You do not see the half of them.
Beid ngnuallaig le tairbein- There will be a great shew of éad. cattle.
Ca bfuil do cuiore eallaig? Where are your cattle.
Aig fud, ag an ceañ iocfaraċ Yonder, at the lower end of the don tsráid. street.
Chim iad; ta faiceal orra I see them; they appear to be beit a gcruit maith. in good order.
Nil niar naithe fan tir. There are none fatter in the country.
Go de meud a biar tu brath How much do you expect for orra? them.
Da gnig déag air a ceañ go At least twelve guineas per head háirrig. head.
Ir mór an luaċ sin. That is a great price.
Ir maith ir fiu sin iad uile. They are well worth it.
Sin duine air corruil a beit Here is a person who seems to diol éic be selling a horse.
Labraim leir. Let us speak to him.
Go de biar tu ag iarraig air How much do you ask for that a ċapall sin? horse.
Ta se saor air da fitcid He is cheap of forty guineas. nginge.
Go de an aois ata aige? How old is he?
Beid se an seaċt go dtig- He will be exactly seven, at eaċt na bealtaine so ċu- next May. gainn.
Tugaim daṁra go bfuil os a I take him to be more; he is ċeañ; ċuaid se daitir coṁ- past mark of mouth. aitea béil.
Deanbuigim duiche gurab e I assure you that is his age, for suda aois, ois do beaṫaig I reared him myself. me féin é.
A ndéan se sodar maith? Does he trot well?
Nj se siubal, sodar, ir co- He can either walk, trot, or sanaiste, coṁaith le aois gallop, as well as any horse éic san tir. in the country.
Gabamsa ois é béid ioṁlán I warrant him perfectly sound, fallán, agus saor o drocbéar. and free from vice.
Cuiṁig—go mbuaileam do lam. Hold—let me strike your hand.
Sin cúig gnid déag ir fitce There are thirty-five guineas duit air. for him.

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O ċíoċeaṁ ṡo ndeaṁṁeaṁ mo ċapall leaṫ, ṡeaḃa ṫu é aṁ oċṫ ṅṡiṁiḋ déaṡ ṁ fíċċe.
As you seem to like my horse, you shall have him for thirty-eight guineas.

Nṁ ṡlacaṁ ṁ ṁ luḃa.
I will take no less.

Ma beiṁiṁ aṁ uṁḋ ṁ ndiṁ, ṁ eiṡiṁ ndiṁ boṁaiṡ ṁaiṫ a ḃṁoṁaḋ oṁṁ.
If I give you so much, you must return me a good luck-penny.

Feiḋiṁ ṁ a ḟaṡḃail aṡ mo ḋeiṡṁeiṁ feiṁ.
You may leave that to my own good will.

Aṡuṁ ḋeaṁa me aṁlaiṡ.
I shall do so.

Siṁ aṡaḋ oċṫ ṅṡiṁiḋ ḋeaṡ ṁ fíċċe.
Well, there are thirty eight guineas.

Bṁoṁaṁṫa aṁ aṁ oṁṫa leiṫ ṡiṁiḋ maṁ boṁ ndiḃṁaċṫ.
Of which I return you half a guinea as a luckpenny.

A ṁḃeaṁa me aṁ capull ċuṁ ḋo ḋiḋ féiṁ ?
Shall I take the horse to your own house ?

Nṁ ndiṡaiṁ, beiṫ mo ṡiolla féiṁ aṁ ro aṁ ball, ṡlaċḟaiṫ re ḟeaṁ uaiṫ é.
No, my groom will be here presently, and receive him from you.

Seaḋ, a ḋuiṁe uaṫal, ḋo ċeaṁaiṡ miṫe capall ó ḋ'ḟaṡ ṫu me.
Well, Sir, I have bought a horse since you left me.

Aṡuṁ ḋo ḋíol miṫe mo ċuiṫ bo.
And I have sold my cows.

A bṁuaiṁ ṫu uṁḋ oṁṁṫa ṁ bí ṁúil aṡaḋ ḟaṡail ?
Did you get as much as you expected for them ?

Nṁ bṁuaiṁ me ṁiṁ aṁaċ oṁṁṫa.
Not quite as much.

Fuaiṁ me ḋa ṡiniḋ déaṡ aṁ ṡaċ ceaṁ ḋona buaiḃ bliuċṫ.
For the milch cows I got twelve guineas per head.

Aṁ na baṫ reiṁṡ, ṁ bṁuaiṁ me aċḋ deiċ ṅṡiniḋ.
For the dry ones only ten.

Bṁuil ṁiaḋ aiṁ roṁ a maṁḃaḋ ?
Are they fit for killing ?

Ma ċuiṁṫeaṁ a bṁoṁaiṁ ṁaiṫ iaḋ, beiṫ ṁiaḋ láṁ ṁaill ḟaoi ṁḋoṁa.
If put into good pasture, they will be fat in less than a month.

Saoiliṁ ṡuṁ ḋíol ṫu ṡo ṁo ṁaiṫ iaḋ.
I think you have sold them very well.

Tá me ṁáṁa.
I am content.

Siṁ muca maiṫe.
There are some good pigs.

Fiaṁṁaiṡiṁ ṡo de luaċ doiḃ.
Let us ask the price of them.

Ṡo de ṫa ṫu iaṁṁaiṡ aiṁ an ṁuc bṁeaċ ṁiṁ ?
What do you ask for that spotted pig ?

Tṁi ṗonṫa, aṡuṁ ċuiṡ ṡilliṁe déaṡ.
Three pounds fifteen shillings.

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Agus ca meud ain chraidh thol- And how much for this breeding
aigh tho ? sow ?
Ta dúil agam a dhol, mar I intend to sell her, with her
aon le na hail bandán ta fa litter of young pigs that are
chlaib thin. in this kish.
Ma ta siad uait, geabha tu If you want them, you shall
faoi na luach iad. have them worth money.
Nil siad a dhé orm fan am I do not want them at present.
tho.
Nil agam anoith ach cáil cao- I have now only to buy some
nach a ceannach. sheep.
So sgafta do chaoichuibh maithe. Here is a flock of very good
sheep.
A gceanacha sgafta caorach Will you buy a flock of sheep
uaimhe ? from me ?
Go de an seorst caorigh iad What sort of sheep are these
tho agad ? you have got ?
Ni bfuil nior feamh ain bhé. There are none better.
Go de deir tu ? Nach bfuil What do you say ? are they not
siad adhbail beag ? very small ?
Ta siad go reamhar. They are very fat.
Ca meud cith sa tréad sin How many have you in that
agad ? flock ?
Ata an deich ir fiche. There are thirty.
Go de an meud a bhadfa ag How much would you ask for
iarraigh ain a thomlán ? the whole flock ?
Bheara tu cúig ponta ir da You will give forty-five pounds
fichead orrtha. for them.
Ni dugam, na morán dainir a I will not, nor much over the
leith. half.
A leith ! go de an donar a The half ! what the plague man ;
duine ; ir corrmuil nach bfaic it seems you do not see them.
tu iad.
Chim maith go leor iad. I see them well enough.
Tabh anall, agus beir ain a Come hither, and lay hold on
dulach sa. this fellow.
Mothaigh meud feola agus lo- Feel what flesh and fleece are
mairt ata ain an molt sin. upon that wether.
Anoir go de faoilear tu de Now what do you think of that
sin ? one ?
Saoilim nach olc an molt é ; I think he is not a bad wether ;
acht ca meud chith dontreorst but how many have you of
sin agad ? that kind ?

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Tá do dhéag ann sin ann aon cruit. There are twelve there in the same case.

Cá bfuil siad ? ní faicim iad. Where are they ? I do not see them.

Deanc ainn do cúla ; sin ceann aca ; sin beirt ann do láimh clì ; agus cúigear eile thall uid. Look behind you ; there is one of them ; there is a couple at your left hand ; and five more beyond there.

Measam gur fear maidhm a sgolla adhaltach sa. I suppose this horned fellow is an old ram.

Meallta tá tu, is molt é. You are mistaken, he is a wether.

Beir sgeimh adhairc ainn. Catch him by the horn.

Beir fein sgeimh cluais agus urbhail ainn, agus feach é. Lay hold on him yourself by the ears and tail, and examine him.

Mata fein ainnsiott ort, iar ni is coimhuil le luach do chaoirigh. If you want money, ask something like the value of your sheep.

So de it fiu caint ? buail lomma láimh. What avails talking ? strike my hand.

Cuingidh amach do bhar ; sin cúig ponta deag ann fichead thuit. Hold out your hand ; there are thirty five pounds to you.

Faicim do láimh ; beiridh tu dá fichead ponta dhamh, no beidh tu gan iad. Let me see your hand ; you shall give me forty pounds or want them.

Ni beidh ead a chaoidhche, so dei-mhin ; mur sin fagaim slán agad, is so maidh mat do chuid ort. I never will, indeed ; so fare you well, and I wish you luck of your own.

Sin duine uasal ag teacht a maidhcaidhche anuas a bothar, agus fágamoid fa na bheith-eamhuil é. There is a gentleman coming riding down the road, and let us leave it to his judgment.

Tá mire sasta. I am satisfied.

Se do beatha, athair Padruig God save you, Father Patrick.

Gur beatha thuit a Sheimh ; so de an cor ro ort ? You likewise John ; what are you doing ?

Atáim ag iarraidh cuinnsidh a dheanamh, le duine uasal, fa bhfuaras caorach, ata agam ann so ; is ni dig linn a theacht cum crice. Striving to make a bargain with a gentleman, about a parcel of sheep that I have here ; and we cannot come to an end.

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Agus go de an meud a dfuair sé ? And how much did he offer you ?

Nior fuair sé acd cúig punta déag ar fichead, ar na deig gcaoirse fichead sin. He offered only thirty five pounds for those thirty sheep.

Agus nar beag leat sin ? And did you think that little ?

Ba lo beag liom é, go deimhin. I thought it too little indeed.

Go d' ar ? go de an meud a bhiar tu ag iarraig orra ? Why ? how much do you ask for them ?

D'iarr me dá fichead punta, go beacht, orra. I asked forty pounds exactly for them.

Deanbuigim duit nach bhfuigfea an uirid sin, air aonach san contaigh. I assure you that you would not get so much at any fair in this county.

Maread, athair Padruic, mar é do toil labair tusa focail eigin eadruinn. Well, Father Patrick, if you please, say something between us.

Fan, go naithreara me duit go de deanar me leat. Stay, till I tell you what I will do with you.

Abair leat. Say away.

Tuigim a fhaoi, go raib mo comharrac agus tusa a gcumann fa cáil caorach. I understand Sir, that my neighbour and you were bargaining about some sheep.

Do bamuinne a deag duine, acd ni thucfa liom comrad a deanamh leis ; fuigim fior chruaid é. We were, good Sir, but I could not make a bargain with him ; I find him very hard.

Ca meud ata eidir ? How much is between you ?

Ata iomadaid eidir ; ata cúig punta. There is a good deal between us ; there are five pounds.

Tiucfa tusa anuar, a Shein, go fa dá fichead scillinge, go hairithe. John, you must come down about forty shillings, at least

Deantar do doilre, athair Padruic. Your will be done, Father Patrick.

Bheirfe mire punta eile dó, air d'focaltra. I shall give him another pound, on your account.

Anois nil acd dá punta eadraib ; agus is í an comharrle beirimre orruib, nach aithridh an bamaideacht an da leis. Now there are but two pounds between you ; and I advise you to divide the difference in two equal parts.

Tá mire tasta. Go de deir tusa ? I am satisfied. What say you ?

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Tá mise sásta fós. I am satisfied likewise.
Tá seo, so duit an tairgiod. Here is the money ready for you.
Go raibh rath do mhargain ort. I wish you much luck of your bargain.
Anois tá do ghnóthaí seo. Now your business is done, let fillfidh na baile. us return home.
Mothaighimse me féin tuir- I feel fatigued, and would wish each, is ba mhaith deoch leatha to take a draught of ale. ól.
Tá leann fíor mhaith, ag com- There is some very good at the arta an tairbh dubh. sign of the black bull.
A ghiolla, tabhair chugainn cuir- Waiter, bring us a bottle of eadh don leann is fearr a your best ale. bhfuil agat.
Gheabha tú gan mhoill é, a You shall have it immediately, dhaoine uaisle. Gentlemen.
Is sásamh an deoch í sin, san aim- That is a pleasant draught in sir seo. this hot weather.
Deanam anois, bíom dul na Come, let us return home. baile.
Go de tá le'n íoc? What is to be paid?
Deich bpingin, dhaoine uaisle. Ten pence, Gentlemen.
So duit é. Here it is for you.
Go de mar mian leat na How do you intend to have caoirighe a dtabhairt na your sheep brought home? baile?
Fuigfea me ann fóghaoir chom- I will leave them in a conveni- hacht a nocht iad; agus beir- ent pasture to-night; and to- eadh mo buachaillighe féin na morrow, my men will bring baile iad a mharach. them home.
An feidir féar maith fhagbhail sa Can good grass be got in this comhairsnacht sa? neighbourhood?
Fíor mhaith, acht go dhear. Very good, but very dear.
Anairtir na luighe beidh sé Towards Lammas it will be níos saoire. cheaper.
Slán leat a dhuine uasail. Farewell, Sir.
Slán ne leatsa, a dhuine mhaith. Sir, good day to you.

V.

Cá bhfuil a raibh tú? Where have you been?
Thainic mé anois on margadh. I have just come from the market.
Go de ceannaigh tú? What did you buy?

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Spoll caoinfeola rliarad mairifeola ir ceadramh uain — A leg of mutton, a sirloin of beef, and a quarter of lamb.

An bruil feoil daor anoir? — Is meat dear now?

Dioltar caoinfeoil air ocht bpingin an ponta, mairit feoil á ré pingin ir leid pingin, agus uainfeoil air seacht scillinge an ceadramh. — Mutton sells for eightpence per pound, beef for six pence halfpenny, and lamb seven shillings per quarter.

Go de an luach ata á an muic feoil? — What is the price of pork?

Nil a dadam de á an margad. — There is none in the market.

Sud fear ag iomcairt éanlaithe; glaoc air chugam. — There is a person carrying fowl; call him to me.

Go de na héanlaithe ro agad? — What fowls are those you have?

Sionncóga óga ata ionta. — They are young chickens.

Go de meud iarrair tu orthu? — How much do you ask for them?

Deich bpingin an ceann. — Tenpence a-piece.

Ma glacan tu iad uile, beara me air ocht bpingin déag an dir iad. — If you take them all, I will give them for eighteen pence a couple.

Nac bruil géid no turcaigeana agad? — Have you no geese or turkies?

Ta cail do géidhe breagh, naman ran mbaile agam. agus ta comharsnach dam a bruil ealta do thurcaigeanuib aige. — I have some fine fat geese at home, and a neighbour of mine has a flock of turkies.

Do bi lochana agam fós, acht do thog an sionnach iad uile air sruball leis. — I had some ducks also, but the fox has carried them all away.

Ba mor an truaigh sin. — That was a great pity.

Nil neart air sin anois. — There is no help for it now.

Saoilim ré pingin déag an dir go leor air na sionncóga sin. — I think sixteen pence a couple enough for the chickens.

Ni beathaigh me árasan á sin iad. — I never reared them for it.

Ni thugam nios mo orthu. — I will give no more.

Tair anso leis an iasg sin. — Come hither with these fish.

So bruic maithe, úr ar an uisge. — Here are good trouts fresh out of the water.

Nac bruil bradán agad? — Have you no salmon?

Ni raibh aon cean sna lionduibh le moran laithibh. — There has not been one in the nets for several days.

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Acᵭ ɜo bʏuıl ʟıaᵭóɜa, oᵭóɜa cotóɜa ꝑoıllıonta — But flat fish, haddock and cod are abundant.

Aɜuɪ ꝑeaᵭaıɪ oıɪɪıᵭıᵭ, ɪɪ, cɪubáɪɪıᵭ, ɪɪ ꝑqᵭaıɪ ꝑaɜaıl ɪaoɪ ɜo leoɪ. — Oysters, crabs and lobsters also may be had cheap enough.

Nıl aoɪ ᵭoɪ ᵭɪeoɪᵭ ɲɲ uaıɪ. — I want none of that kind.

Ɜo ᵭe ɪeuᵭ ɜlacaɪ ᵭu ą ɪaɪ meıɪe bʏeac ɪıɲ? — What will you take for that dish of trouts?

Tɲı ɪɜılʟıne ɜo beaċᵭ. — Exactly three shillings

Bheaɪla ɪe aɪ ᵭó aɜuɪ ɪé pɪɜıɲ ᵭuıᵭ. — I will give you two shillings and six pence.

ɪɪ leaᵭɪa ɪaᵭ a ɪaoɪ. — They are yours, Sir.

Cʏɲ ꝑıoɪ ą ᵭaıɲe aɜuɪ ą ɪɲ ɜuɪ aɲ leaċᵭaɪɪɲ. — Send to the dairy for milk and butter.

Taᵭaɪɪ cqᵭa uaċᵭaɪɪ leaᵭ, aɜuɪ ᵭɲı caɪᵭa leaɲɲaċᵭa, aɜuɪ ᵭa poɲᵭa ɪɲe. — Bring a quart of cream, three quarts of new milk and two pounds of butter.

Naċ ɲɲıaᵭ ɜɪuᵭ ɪɪ ɲéaɜ uaıᵭ? — Will you have no curds and whey?

Nı ᵭjaɲ, ɪɪ ꝑeaɪɪ lıom ɪeaɲ ċaɪɪ Shaɪaɲaċ. — No, I prefer old English cheese.

Aɲ ᵭʏuıl aoɪ ᵭaᵭaɲ ᵭ'ɪɲ ɪaılᵭe aɜ ɲɲaoı aɲ ᵭɪże? — Has the house-keeper any salt butter?

Cheaɲaıɜ ɪı cɪucáɲ ᵭe la aɲ ɲaɪɪɜaıᵭ ɪo ċuaıᵭ ᵭoɪɪaɲ. — She bought a crock of it last market day.

Ɜo ᵭe ᵭ'ɪoc ɪí aɪɪɪ? — What did she pay for it?

Aon ᵭɪɜıɲ ᵭéaɜ ɪɪ leıᵭ ᵭɪɜıɲ, aɪɪɪ aɲ ᵭoɲᵭa. — Eleven pence halfpenny per pound.

Feuċ aɲ ᵭʏuıl aɪɪáɲ ɜo leoɪ aɪᵭɪɜ. — See that there be bread enough laid in.

Ta ɜo leoɪ, ɪoɪɪ ɜeal ɪɪ ɲuaᵭ, ɲıon ɪɪ ɲóɪ. — There is enough both white and household, large and small.

Ta aɪɲɲeaᵭ ꝑóɪ láɲ loɪɲ ɲaıᵭ ᵭ' ɪoɪɪomaᵭ eaɲlaıᵭe ꝑıaᵭ-aɪɲ. — The larder is well stored also with a variety of wild fowl.

Ba ɲaıᵭ lıom ceaᵭɲaɲ ᵭ'ꝑeoɪl ꝑıaᵭaıɜ. — I should wish to have a haunch of venison.

Bheaᵭa mɪre ɲɲ ᵭɲᵭ aɜ aɲ ꝑoɪɲaɪɪ ꝑıaᵭaıɜ. — I will procure one for you at the deer park.

VI. OF HEALTH, &c.

Ɜo ᵭe ɲɲuɪ ta ᵭu, oɜáɲaıɜ. — How do you do, young man?

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Tá́im flán fallám. go raib mait agat, a duine uasail. — Very well, I thank you, Sir.
Cionnas tá d' athair? — How is your father?
Nil se go mait. — He is not well.
Goidé tá air? — What ails him?
Tá slac se ar a cinn, agus tinneas beilgile. — He has got a pain in his head, and a sickness at his stomach.
Cá fada breoite é? — How long has he been ill?
Ar dtúis déidh dá dó fuair se fliuchla, ag filleadh ó Chorcaigh. — About ten days ago he got wet, in returning from Cork.
Agus ansin dúirt sé go raibh sé tinn, agus crith fuar air. — He then complained of being hot and yet shivering.
Ó fuair a leabt b'éigin do a leaba cuingeal. — Since that time he has been confined to his bed.
An ól sé leigheas nó an caith sé? — Has he taken physic or vomit?
Ní hea, ach do gur baineadh fuil as, agus do níos measa na dá. — No, he was bled, and found himself worse after it.
Tá eagla orm go bfuil fiabhras air. — I fear he has got a fever.
Racha me da feuchain air ball. — I will call and see him presently.
Seadh, athair, cá an dóigh do tá tú? — Well, Sir, how do you do?
Táim go dona tinn, a dochtúir. — Very ill indeed, doctor.
Mothaighim do chuisle. — Let me feel your pulse.
Faighim do theanga. — Let me see your tongue.
Ar bfaghann tú codladh deas? — How do you rest?
Ní faghaim codla ráith air bith. — I get no refreshing sleep.
Ar bfuil gaile air bith agat? — Have you any appetite? or are
No mbiadh tú tartmhar? — you thirsty?
Biadh tart mór orm, ach ní — I have a great thirst, but can eat
tig liom a tabhairt tre. — nothing.
Tá súil agam nach fada go — I hope you will soon be better.
mbiadh bfeidir leat. —
Aig Dia ata fios gan. Nil fios — God knows. I cannot tell what
agam go de an cor ata orm. — is the matter with me.
Chonnairc mise t'athair, agus — I have seen your father, and do
ní dóigh dam go bfuil se a — not think him in immediate
gcontabhairt go fead. — danger.
Ir éigin a ceann a bheanadh, — You must get his head shaved
agus ceirín mór, leathan do — and have a large blister applied
chuileogbuidh a chur air. — to it.

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Na bí go dubach. Do not make yourself uneasy.
Cadaidh sé fíon go húr. Let him take wine pretty freely.
Cuimhnigidh an seomra fionnuar, agus aerdeasta go maith. Keep the room cool and well aired.
Na cuirtear mífhuaimhneas á. Let him not be disturbed.
An bhfuighidh tú mórán lucht galair, anois? Have you visited many patients to-day?
Is iomda sin. Do ghlaoch me ann maidin, dhéanadh beirt pháistí san ngalar breac. Several. In the morning I called to see two children in the small-pox.
Sa teach a bhfuighidh dhá, do bí an bruitínigheacht, agus an tsiúgh. In the next house were both the measles and hooping cough.
Acht ní raibh aon acu go dána-chrach. But none were dangerously ill.
Bhí ógánach fadó chaol chuim, a bhuail cuairt uaim mar an gceadna. A young man, in consumption, received a visit also.
Bhí seisean go lag, acht go raibh sé fós maith ann. He was very weak, but in good spirits.
So chugainn bean, agus leanabh na hucht. Here comes a woman with a child in her arms.
Go dté sé ann do leanabh, a bean mhacanta. What is the matter with your child, good woman?
Uch! a dhéagh ghrádh, is ann atá na tarraingthe aimhreala. O Sir, it has terrible convulsions.
An bhfeicfeá go gcuirfeadh sé siartha thíd? Does it seem to pass any worms?
An mbíonn sé crinn le na fhaclaibh aona chodladh? no plocadh a fhóinn. Does it grind its teeth when asleep? or pick its nose?
Ní sé gach cuid dhíobhtha go minic. It does both very often.
Tabhair anseach e; seribhe me ní eigin do ann ball. Bring it in? I will prescribe for it presently.
Nach séanmhar an saoghbhreath, slainte maith fagail! What a blessing it is to enjoy good health!
Gidheadh is seldom a cuirtear suim ann, mar chóir dhóibh. And yet few esteem it as they ought to do.
Chonnairc mise duine donna anois, a cailleadh a dhá shúil, dhe na baoghail féin. I saw a poor wretch to-day, who had lost the sight of both his eyes by his own folly.
Cionar sin? How was that?

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Tá an ſcéul ro fada. Inſeaca mé duit anír é. — The story is too long; I will tell you again.

Níl agam anoir acd cuairt á dúne, ar briſeadh a cor go deighionach. — I have now only to visit a man, whose leg was lately broken.

Cionar tá Seán annſa? — How is John to-day?

Tá ſe mórán níor ſéimh, a dóigh ghlad, taim buidheach duitſe. — Much better, Sir; I give you thanks.

Nar oibrigh na hiceadh go maith? — Did his medicines operate well?

D'oibrigheadar, agus níl ſe geanamh uimid fa ſian an coiſe. — They did, and he complains less of the pain in his leg.

Is dóigh go bfuil an cnaimh ag gneimheadh, faoi an tſlat ro. — The bone must have united before this time.

Chuiteann go bfuil biſeach iomchuibhigh aiſe. — He appears considerably better.

Leigtean ſuaimhneas do, agus is dóigh liom go mſeidſe leis a beith na ſuidh ſuas, faoi beagan leathadh. — Let him be kept quiet, and I hope he will be able to sit up in a few days.

VII. TRAVELLING, THE COUNTRY, &c.

Cá bfuil mo ghiolla? — Where is my servant?

Taim aníro a maighiſtir. — Here I am, master.

Bhfuil na heachlaigh réidh? — Are the horses ready?

Tá ſiad go dtigeadh cuid deighidh le na gcuidh coiſce, agus biad ſiad réidh a mbeagán aimſir. — They are just finishing their oats, and will be ready in a few minutes.

Beir cum an dorais iad. — Bring them to the door.

A ndeana tu do ceadoſa roimh briſeadh, ſul fa gcha tu ar baile? — Will you breakfast before you leave home?

Ní déanad, acd brighe mé mo ceadoſa ran Iur. — No, I shall breakfast in Newry.

Is ſaimh a béith mgcaighéadh fa — It is pleasant to ride in a fine morning.

Is aoibhin an aimſir tá againn. — We have delightful weather.

Is ſoighidh aiſeadh na tíre. — The country appears very well.

Tá eagla orm ga dtiuca cith — I fear we shall get a shower.

Níl acd neul, a gcadar dóit — It is only a cloud, that will soon pass.

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Sin fear ann a mbodar no- There is a man in the road be-
mainn. fore us.
Deanam go mbeanamoit ann, Let us overtake him, and enter
agus go mbiam a gcruadal into conversation with him.
leis.
Go mbeannaid Dia duit, a God save you, good man.
duine maith.
Go mbeannaid an ceadna duit- May the same bless you.
se.
Nach breag an maidin i so ? Is not this a fine morning ?
Is breag i, gloin do Dhia. It is, thank God.
Ca fada tainic tu ann maidin? How far did you come this
morning ?
A timcioll cuig mile. About five miles.
Hap, a duine, ar tu tine an Ha, man, you have arisen early.
moc eirig
Nion codail me no bfad, go Indeed I did not sleep very
deimin. long.
Can codail tu aneir, le do Pray where did you sleep last
cead ? night ?
Do codail me sa Innad Ibaile. I slept in Dundalk.
An ann sin a biar tu do coin- Do you dwell there ?
naig ?
Ni head, acd a gcontaig an No, but in the King's County.
rig
Ca bfuil dúil agad a beit a Where do you intend to be to-
noct ? night ?
Ta duil agam a beit ann Ard- I intend to be in Armagh, if
maga, mar feidir. possible.
Beid tu ann sin am go leor. You will be there soon enough.
Ar smarmhuil dear an éac That is a pretty neat horse you
sin agad. have.
Ar breag, cruadalac a gean- He is a brave, hardy little hack.
nán beag é.
Gabam orm go ndean se so- I warrant he trots well.
dan go maid.
Nil nior fear ann bid, da There is none better of his size.
meud.
Go de an aois da aige ? What is his age.
Cheannaid me ann son beidead I bought him as a horse of five
cúig mbliana, sa nodlaig sa years old, last Christmas.
cuaid doirt é.
Bhfuil beul maid aige ? Has he a good mouth.

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Fíon maiṫ; agus coiṫe fallán — Very good; and sound feet.
Measaim gur ċostaiṁ se seaċt, no ocṫ ṗonta déag. — I suppose he cost seventeen or eighteen pounds.
Costaiṁ se níos ṡoiṁsiḋe don ṡtiḋeaḋ, dar mo ċoṁṡoil. — He cost nearer twenty, upon my honour.
Se so mo bealaċa, agus ní eiṫiḋ daṁ d'fágbail. — This is my road, and I must leave you.
Turas rona duit. Rád do ṫuras oṁt Go roṁḃṫe Dia duit. — I wish you a good journey.
Ca haiṫ a mbruiṫeam ceadloṁsa? — Where shall we breakfast?
Is ioṁdan daṁ é. — It is equal to me.
Beir air na capaill so, a buaċaill, agus siubal duit leo seal áṁ siṁ. — Take these horses, boy, and lead them about for some time.
Aṁ siṁ tabair ṡéur doiḃ, agus cuiṁil siad go maiṫ iad. — Then give them hay, and rub them well down.
Raċamaid da ḃṡeucaiṁ ag ite a mbiḋ air ball. — We will see them fed presently.
A ṡeadmanaiġ, ṡaġam a sceadloṁsa gan moill. — Waiter, let us get breakfast immediately.
Biaḋ ṡé agus a ḋaoine uaisle. — You shall have it Gentlemen.
An ait liḃ ṡ́béaċa.? — Do you choose eggs?
Gan aṁṁas. Agus bi deaṁḃta iad beiṫ úr. — Certainly. And be sure that they are fresh.
Gearr arán is im. — Cut some bread and butter.
Líon miar tea, agus cuir cáil maiṫ ṡucaire, is uaċtar aṁ. — Fill a cup of tea, and put a good deal of sugar and cream in it.
An ṁaċa siubal go ḃṡeiceaṁ an baile? — Will you take a walk, to see the town?
Ni deiġeaṁ anois. Oir ċriṁeaḋ ṡé moil is so sad oṁṡiṁ. — Not now. It would delay us too long.
Anois tamaid anaiṁde arís. — Now we are mounted again.
Is breaġ an ṫír í so. — This is a fine country.
Ta an barr ageallaḋ ṁóṡmar — The crops promise an abundant
ṁaḋmar — harvest.
Taid na gairdiaḋ a sciṁḋ maiṫ air aḋaiġ. — And the gardens appear very forward.
Ca leis an teaċ sin air an ċnoc? — Whose house is that on the hill.

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Leir an Tigearna——, acc re Sar Seón-——a comnaidhear anoir ar.
It belongs to Lord ——, but is inhabited at present by Sir John ——.

Tosdar gur dig úr é.
It seems to be a new house.

Nil re haire le reacd mbliadna roiligthe.
It has not been built more than seven years.

Ta an roilbe farraing roilleadan, an abal gortplanda le crannaib, agur na linte lán lionda do jargaib.
The demesne is extensive, the orchard well planted, and the fish-ponds well stored.

Anoir tangamar go comhrac na mbodar, ni fior dam cia aca geabam.
Now we have come to cross-roads, I do not know which to take.

Chim duine ra mhaidire a mhúineas duit é:
I see a man in the field, who will tell us.

Sead, a cairde, cé aca ro an bealac go ——?
Ho, friend, which is the way to ——?

Gab rligse na laithe cliabe.
Take the left-hand road.

Ca fada, no, ca meud mile ar ro é?
How far, or how many miles is it from this?

Nil re or cion a reacd.
Not more than seven.

Do hinneadh damha go raib re a bfogur d'oct mile.
I was told that it was nearly eight.

An eigin duit an bodarda a cuingbeal air fad?
Must we continue long on this road?

Ni head, acc an uair dtucfa rib a'gcoir a cnuic as an droicead beag, ir eigin duit iompo air do lamh clí.
No, when you reach the foot of the hill, at a little bridge, you must turn to your left.

A mbeirid an bodar rin gur an—— rin?
Will that road bring us to ——?

Ni bearan air fad. Feadar fiarrughadh as an cead tig inidhis tiontoghadh.
Not quite. You may enquire at the first house after you turn.

Ir corruil le tir maith fiadhacta i ro.
This appears to be a good sporting country.

Ta farcad maith do coilcib coilleadh an gceithneadh ar.
There is a good cover for woodcocks in winter

Biadh an iomad paistiorg, tuid an gort, agur naoscan, arna cuirlaighib.
Partridges abound in the cornfields, and snipes in the bogs.

A bfuil geamhfiadha, no foghacha, le fagail arro?
Are there any hares or foxes to be found here?

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Bíṫ ʒo leoṁ ᴅo ʒeaṁṗṙaᴅaíḃ ar aṁaċ; aċᴅ ᴉṙ beaʒ naċ aṁ ṙʒṙíoṙ na cuiṁ ʃaᴅ.
There were several hares formerly, but the greyhounds have nearly destroyed them.

Aʒuṙ bíoṁ aʒ maṁḃaᴅ ṙíoṁnaċ, aíᴅ aṁ bíṫ a ᴅíʒ liṁ a ḃṙaʒail.
And we kill the foxes whenever we can find them.

Taṁoíᴅ buíᴅeaċ ᴅuiṫ.
We thank you.

Bíoṁ ʃaṙʒaiṁeaċᴅ ḃṙeac aiṁ ṡeoḃaṙ, ṙaṁ aṁaiṁ ᴅo ṫoṁaiṁ.
There is good fishing for trouts in the river that you have to pass.

A ḃṙuil an aṁan ṙiṁ ᴅoṁuiṁ?
Is that river deep?

Níl. Do bí aċ anallᴅ, ṙaṁ aíᴅ a bíonn an ᴅṫoíḋeaᴅ anoíṙ.
No. There was a ford formerly where the bridge is now.

An bṙṫl aiṁneaḋ ᵹ bíṫ eile le ᴅaṙṙnaḋ, ᴉoṁ ᴅo aʒuṙ——?
Have we any other rivers to cross between this and——?

Tá aṁan ṁoṁ leaᴅan a ᴅᵹṙaṙaṁ ṫaíṙiṫ a ṁbáᴅ ṫu.
You have a very large one over which you will be ferried in a boat.

Cíonoṙ aiṁṁiʒṫeaṙ an aṁan ṙiṁ?
What is that river called?

An Bhaña, ṙiṫeaṁ ṙí aṙᴅeaċ ʒo loċ Neiṫeaċ.
The Bann; it runs into Lough Neagh

Siṁ ᴅeaċ bṙuʒaiʒ ᴅoiʒeaṁail, (no ᴅíʒ ṙʒoloiʒe ṁaiṙeaċ, no bṙuʒbaile, no ᴅúṁaiʒ ᴅeiʒṁaiṙeaċ) ṁoliᴅ, aʒuṙ ᴅoiʒeaċ coṁʒaiṙ.
There are a neat farm house, yard and offices.

Tá na boiṫ-eiċ. ṙa báṫoiʒṫe, aʒuṙ cṙo na muc ṙuiᴅe ᵹ aon ṙeiṁ, ṙe ᴅíʒ na ṅʒaṁnaċ, aʒuṙ cṙo na ʒcaoṙaċ.
The stables, cow-house, and hog-sty are ranged uniformly with the calf and sheep-pens.

Ir coṙṁuil ʒo bṙṫl caíl ċṙuaċa ḃaṙḃaiṙ, aʒuṙ cṙuaċa ṡéiṙ ᴅíṙiṁ ṙaṁ aᴅʒoṙᴅ.
There appear to be some stacks of corn and ricks of hay in the yard.

Naċ aluiṁ an léaṁa ṙiṁ, a ᴅtaoḃ ṙíoṙ ᴅon ṅʒaṁᴅa.
What a fine meadow that is, below the garden!

Ir ᴅoíʒ liom ʒo mḃiaᴅ ṡoʒṁa ṁaiṙṫ ʒo ṡoiṙleaᴅan aṁ.
I hope there will be a good harvest in general.

Tá ṡaiceal ṁaiṫ aiṙ na huile ṁiṁ, aċᴅ líṁ.
Every thing appears well except flax.

Ní ṡaca me céaᴅta aʒ ᴅṙeoḃaᴅ o ᴅ'ṡaʒmaṁ baile.
I have not seen any ploughs at work since we set out.

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Nil bpanan ramnuiġ coiṫċeañ ra tir ro. Summer fallows are not common in this country.

Cuiṁleanchuiṫneaċt go mon- mon ain lonn na bpataiġ. Wheat is usually sown after potatoes.

Ta an feur tinn apuiġ. The hay is ripe.

Bian gnuir mondaċta ain na hleibṫe ro, on taob tuaiġ These mountains towards the north have a majestic appearance.

Bian folaċ sneaċta ain fead an geimhriġ ann: act, ran traṁnaġ, bian ainneir ós ag ingilt ann. They are covered with snow during the winter: but in summer, young cattle graze upon them.

Gabam ann go mbeoṁ cior ard ra tir ro. I suppose rents are high in this country.

Cionar leigṫean feanaiṁ ra háit ro? How do lands let in this place?

Suiġteanh feanaiṁ, o ṫeic gcinn ngcinnṫe an acain, nein a cail, no a cneal. Lands are let from thirty shillings to three guineas per acre according to their quality.

Act go mbeoṁ ceann ag gaċ duine, uinnio móin a buain ir foinean do, ran mónġ móin. (*No* ra mbogaġ móin, *no* ra bpuntaċ móin.) But every tenant on this estate has a liberty to cut as many turf as he wants, in the great bog.

Ir doiġ liom naċ bfuil gual ra na fainneaċaib ro. I believe there are no coals in this neighbourhood.

Neil feirm ann gual, oir ta portaiġ móna aṁ. They are not wanted, for there is abundance of turf.

Le linn an gnuaḋal, ir eagal liom gur gabamar an bealaċ eagcóraċ. While chatting, I fear we have taken the wrong road.

Na bior eagla ort; ir cuimin liom an boiṫ ro go maiṫ; ir tuball me é, do bliaḋantaib o foin. You need not fear, I recollect this road very well, having travelled it some years ago.

Chim an baile, ran maġ. I see the town in the plain.

Agur binn na cile ag eirġe or cion na gcrann ra gcuairt. The spire of the church rises above the surrounding trees.

Ir aluinn a ruiḋeamain ta aige. It is beautifully situated.

Ge naċ mor an baile gno- ṫaige é. Yet it is not a town of much trade.

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Bíoṁ maṙgaḋ maiṫ líneaḋaiġ, gaċ luain aṁ, agur aonaċ aiṙneiṙe á an ceaḋ Ceaḋaoine gaċ míoṙa.
There is a good linen market in it every Monday, and a fair for cattle on the first Wednesday in every month.

Cia an ṫoṙuṙ ṙo á an ṁboṫá ?
What crowd is this on the road ?

Ir ṙocṙaiḋe ṫa aṁ ; naċ gclúṙne ṫu ṫáiġ ?
It is a funeral, do you not hear the cry ?

Cia an ṫóṙṙaṁ é ṙo ?
Whose funeral is this ?

Tóṙṙaṁ Phaḋṙuic ḋ Dhuiṙṙiṁ.
Patrick Dornan's.

Ca huair a ṫ' éaġ ṙe ?
When did he die ?

Air maiḋin a né.
Yesterday morning.

Gnoṫe an aiclo ṫainic air ?
What was his complaint ?

Caoin ċaiṫeaḋ na naḋuṙṫa ar a ċéile ; oir bí aoir mór aiġe.
It was a gradual decay of nature, for he was very old.

An bṙuil an reilġ aḃṙoġuṙ ṫo ṙo ?
Is the burying ground near this ?

Aġ ṙuiġeall na ṙean cille, ṫa aiṙ na ċnoc uḋ ṫall.
It is at the remains of the old church upon yon hill.

Ir oiṙḃíneaċ an ṫaṁaiṙc ṫa á an ṫreanṙoiṙṙneaṁ ṙin.
That ruin has a venerable appearance.

Ta an ioṁaḋ ṫa leiṫiḋ ṙin, ṙan ṫir.
There are many such in the country.

Creiḋimṙe ġuṙab ioṁḋa loṙġ ṙaoṙ oiḃne, agur ṙoiṙṙṁiuġaḋ, ṫa aṁ Éirinn ón ṫrean aimṙir.
I believe there are many remains of cultivation and buildings in Ireland, of remote antiquity.

Ir ro ioṁḋa iaḋ, agur cruḋaiġean ṙin go naiḃ aiṫreabuiġ, agur ealaḋnaḋ aṁ o ċianaiḃ
There are very many, which prove this country to have been inhabited and civilized at an early period.

Buḋ ṙaiṁ liom a ḃeiṫ ṫṙaċt ṙan aḋḃar ṙin, ariṙ, leaṫ ; ṙan am ceaḋna, naṁṙceamá an baile.
I shall be happy to talk with you on this subject again, in the mean time we have reached the town.

Fanaṁoiḋ aṁṙo, ṙeaḋ an ċṙṫṙeaṙġaiṙ ; agur air maiḋin ir eiġin ḋaṁṙa ṙiuḃal liom féin.
We shall stay here, during the afternoon ; in the morning I must travel on by myself.

Ir ṫruaġ liom go caiṫṙeaṁoiṙ ṙġaṙaṁ co luaṫ.
I am sorry that we must part so soon.

Ta ṙúil agam ḋ' ṙaiceal ariṙ, ṙaoi beaġan laeṫiḃ.
I hope to see you again in a few days.

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A bhaitheamh, a bhfeadann leapacha maithe fhaghail aghaidh, a noctt ? Landlord, can we have good beds here to-night ?

Gheabha sibh sin agus suipeir. Tiocfaidh tu leo go fasmhaireach. You shall have them well aired and comfortable.

Bíodh príomh ollamh, fan chúig o chloig. Let dinner be ready at five o'clock.

Cionnas a chaith tu an chuimhneamhain ? How have you spent the evening ?

Chaith me a theach cairde e. I was at the house of a friend.

Tá sé tuath dul a luighe. It is time to go to bed.

Sáin codla ruaimhneach duit. I wish you a good night's rest.

A ghiolla, bhfuil mo chapall a hullamh ? Hostler, is my horse ready ?

Tá sé neamh, a dhuine uasail ; acht go bhfuil cruth air bogadh aige. He is, Sir, but he has got a loose shoe.

Tá sé go moch, le gabha fhaghail ag obair, go fead. It is too early to find a smith at work.

Geabh tu céad gabhan, air an bothar ; agus fuilimh nach dtiocfe do chapall a chruth, go dtucfa tu chuige sin. You will find a smith's shop on the road, and I think your horse will not drop his shoe until you come to it.

Ca hainm ata air ? What is his name ?

Ata Brian, gabha. He is called Bryan, the Blacksmith.

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The following original and genuine conversation exhibits the native simplicity of rustic character and manners, and furnishes a variety of idiomatical terms and phrases. The English and Irish are placed on opposite pages for the convenience of the learner.

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VIII.—BRIAN ZABHA.

Ca mbiaṅ Briaṅ zaḃa ṅa ċoṁṅaiż ?

Ta re a ḃṗozur ḋó ṁile uaiṫ. Tionṫaiż aiṗ láṁ ċlị, aż aṅ tiż uo ir ṗoizre ḋuiṫ : azur té rior a boṫaiṗiṅ beaz.

Ḣiṁṫeaḋ ḋaṁra zur az coṁṗac ṅa mboṫar a bí a ṫeaċ.

Ir añ ata aṅ ċeaṗṫa ; aċt bị ṁire az aṅ ċẹṗṫa anoir azur ṅil re añ. D'ṗiafṗaiż me az tiż ṅa cṅoire, oṗ ṗaoil me zo mṗeroṗ leir a beiṫ ṗażail a ḋiuṗṅa aiṗ maiḋṁ, azur ṅi ṅaiḃ re aṅ rịṅ a ṅiu ; aċt ta ṗior azam zo ṅaiḃ re mall zo leoṗ aṗéiṗ añ.

Azur ca ḃṗuil a ṫeaċ ṗeiṅ, a ḋeiṗ tu ?

Ni ṫeaċ ṅa ṗeaṗaiṁ aize ; aċt a ttiż a baiṅċliaḃṅa a bịaṅ re ṅa ċoṁṅaiḋ. Raċa tu rior aṅ boṫaiṗiṅ beaz uo, mą ṫuḃairt me leat noṁe, zo ttiz tu ċum aṫa : ṫeaṗc añ-rịṅ aiṗ do laiṁ ḋeir, azur ẓẹḃa tu caṗáṅ, le taoḃ claḋ rẹṅ aḃaill zoiṗt, láṅ ṁeaṙóż azur ṗiaẓaille.

Waṗ ṅaċar tu rian, a'zcoir ṅa h'áiṁṅe, ṗaoḋ rzaṫ ṅa zcṅaṁ, ċire tu noṁaḋ, ṫeaṅ tiż móṗ, ṗaḋa, ṗaoi ḋṅoċ ḋíoṅ ; azur eiẓneaṅ zlaṙ, a ṗar zo baṗṗ ḋa bịṁ.

Ir ḋoiż ḷiom zo bṗuiże tu Briaṅ zaḃa ṅa lẹḃa, aiṗ maiḋṁ.

Ni ṗior azam zo ḋe ir ṗeaṗṗ ḋaṁra a ḋeaṅaṁ.

Tozaṗ ḋaṁ zo bṗuil do ċapul bacaċ.

Da bṗuiżiṅ áiṫ a zcuiṗṗiṁ a rteaċ é ; azur buaċal a ṅaċṗaḋ a zcuiṁe aṅ żaḃaṅ.

Sheaḃa tu rtabla, aiz ṅa ceiḋṗe bealaiż.

Aċt ir ṗeaṗṗ ḋaṁ ṗéiṅ a ḋol leaṫ ; oṗ ir ḋoiliż aṅ ṗeaṗ rịṅ a ḋuṙzaḋ, ṅo a ċuṗ a zcloṁ oibṗe aiṗ maiḋṁ.

Wa ḋiż tu ḷiom, beiḋ me buiḋeaċ ḋuiṫ.

Beiḋ me leaṫ zaṅ ṁoill.

Deaṅam, anoir.

Aṅ bṗuil beaṅ az aṅ żaḃa ro ?

Aṅ é Briaṅ ? Zo ḋeiṁiṅ ata beaṅ, azur ṫṙiuṙ zaṙlaċ aize, ṗaṅ ṫeallaċ, az aṅ baiṅṫreaḃuiż ḃoċt rịṅ rior. Riṫ re aiṗ riubal le zirreaċ beaz, ṅaċ ṅaiḃ oṙ cloṁ cúiz mbliaḋ-aiṅ déaz, iṅżeaṅ ṅa mṅa rịṅ.

Aṅ bṗuil ri bṗaḋ ṅa baiṅṫreaḃaiż ?

Ta re ṅaoi mbliaḋṅa o déaz a ṗeaṅ.

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VIII.—BRYAN THE BLACKSMITH.

Where does Bryan the Blacksmith live?

It is nearly a mile off. Turn to the left hand, at the next house, and go down the little lane.

I was told that his house was at the cross roads.

His shop is there; but I was in his shop just now, and he is not in it. I enquired at the cross house, for I thought that he might be getting his drop in the morning, and he had not been there to-day; but I know that he was late enough there last night.

And where is his own house, say you?

He has neither house nor land, but lives in the house of his mother-in-law. You will go down that little lane, as I told you before, till you come to the ford; look then on your right hand, and you will find a path along-side the hedge of an old orchard full of briars and weeds.

As you go over, by the river's side, under the shade of the trees, you will see before you a great long old house with bad thatch, and green ivy growing to the tops of the two gables.

I imagine you will find Bryan in bed this morning.

I know not what I had best do.

Your horse seems to be lame.

Could I find some place to put him into, and a boy to go for the smith.

You will find a stable at the four roads.

But I had better go with you, for it is hard to awaken that fellow, or set him to work in the morning.

If you come with me I shall be obliged to you.

I will be with you immediately.

Let us go now.

Has this smith a wife?

Is it Bryan? Indeed he has a wife and three children about the hearth, with that poor widow below there. He ran away with a little girl not more than fifteen years old, the daughter of that woman.

Has she been long a widow?

It is nine years since her husband died.

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Agus ba duine daonda, deagbéaraċ eadh ; mór n-eara-mail amuigh, r'amhaile.

An raibh morán feadhain, no maoin aige ?

Bhi feadhain raoi, agus raibhéar go leor aige. Ir cuimhin liomsa tigeadha na h'aitere mile ponta d'fagail aig saraċt uaid. Dar noig go dtug se cúig céad ponta, do chod, leis an imirin ba rine.

An bfuil tu dearbtha go dtug se an uimid rin ?

Dearbtha ? Ta me lán dearbtha go bfuair a Boulteraċ cúig céad uaid, ma bi se na muinin.

Cia he an Boulteraċ ?

Caiptin Boulter. Naċ gcuala tu iomrad air an duine uasal a d'fogair comrac air a Chrom fúleaċ ?

Ni cuimnigeċ liom go gcuala me ariamh iomrad air ceaċtar aca.

Ir doig liom go gcuala tu fan loing da ngoiridi an Boulter, 'a cailleaḋ fa cuantaib cuan na maria, ag teaċt o port na ngall.

Ca raibh a triall ?

Triall go Doire.

Naċ fada rin o foin ?

Saoilim go bfuil se tri bliadna déag, ag teaċt na feil Michaele.

Ir cuimain liom é, go dearbtha, ir ceart maid agam air, oir do bi eagsaid agam fein isin.

Bhi, a dein tu ? Dar m'firinne mareaḋ ba le Caiptin Boulter an tsiub rin.

Ir iongaḋ liom rin ; oir comairc mire an caiptin agus to-gar dain gur Prerton a bi air.

Ta tu ceart go leor ; oir dob é Prertoh an caiptin loingsiortaċt ; aċd ba le Boulter an teilb dilir ; oir bi se féin sna hindia roimh, an uair a bristeaḋ i.

Aċd go de feol an caiptin a bealaċta, ag iarraid mna ?

Ni an ro a cár se uimid, aċd a mBaile-aṫ-cliaṫ, ait a raibh si an tsoil. Ba cailin geanamhuil i, agus ċuig Boulter taitneamh di.

Aindiaig bristeaḋ na luinge fóir se i ; a neaḋ ?

A dtimcioll tri raiṫe na diaig ; fa luighsa mo doig ; ni raibh se a bfad a ndirin, deir a teaċt ón india, anuair po-raḋ é.

Car floinneaḋ aṫair a mna ?

Do clainn Charta. Seamur mór Mhac Carta, duine breag, maitreaċ, umhanta go deimhin. Thainic se an mo

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And he was a humane, moral man, much respected abroad and at home.

Had he much land or substance ?

He had cheap land and wealth enough. I remember the landlord of this country to borrow a thousand pounds from him. I am convinced that he gave five hundred pounds as a portion with his eldest daughter.

Are you sure that he gave so much ?

Sure ? I am full sure that Boulter got five hundred from him, if not more.

Who is Boulter ?

Captain Boulter. Did you never hear of the gentleman that challenged Cromwell to fight a duel ?

I do not recollect that I ever heard of either of them.

I suppose you have heard of the ship called the Boulter, that was lost on the coast of Connemara, coming from Portugal.

For what place was she bound ?

For Derry.

Is not that long since ?

I think it is thirteen years at next Michaelmas.

I remember it indeed, and a good right I have, for I had goods myself in her.

You had, you say ? Upon my truth then, Boulter was the captain of that ship.

I think that strange, for I saw the captain, and I think his name was Preston.

You are right enough; for Preston was the sailing captain, but the ship belonged to Boulter; for he himself was in the East Indies when she was wrecked.

But what sent the captain this way, seeking a wife ?

It was not here that he met her, but in Dublin, where she was at school. She was a handsome girl, and Boulter fell in love with her.

After the shipwreck he married her, was it not ?

About three quarters after it; about Lammas I think; he was not long in Ireland, after coming from India, when he was married.

Of what family was his wife's father.

Of the M'Carthys. Big James M'Carthy, a brave, clever, genteel man indeed. He came into my memory as soon as

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ċuiṁne, coṁ luaṫ ɪr ċoṅaiṁc me do ċoiṁṫ, agur do ḟnuɪr, ag deaċt ċum an doṁuiṙ aiṁ maiṫiṁ; oiṁ níl tu neaṁċoṁṁuil leiṙ.

Bhí doiḟ maiṫ aiṁ, a deiṁ tu?

Ir aiṁ a bí rliḟ maiṫ aiṁḟid a ċeanaṁ. Ba leiṙ an muileaṅ ud, a ċoṅaiṁc tu, a ḟcoiṙ a loċa, ag deaċt duiṫ. Bhí deaċṁaṫ na paṁaiṙde aiḋe; agur ba ḟlacadoiṁ ċiora é don tiḟeaṁna bí agusṅ anallod.

An ṁaiḃ ċior aiṁ biṫ aiṁ ṡéiṁ?

Bhí re ṡaoiṫ cáil ċiora, ṡa ṫalaṁ na cnoiṙe. Ma ṫa, bí cior boṅṫaiṙde ag deaċt arḋeaċ ċuiḋe.

Bhí da ċéad acṁa aṅro aiḋ aṫaiṁ na baiṁṫreaḃuiḟ aiṁ leiṫ ċnóiṁ an acaiṁ; ir leaḋ aiṁ ṡeaṫ ṡaṫaṫ ṡeuṁ uaiṫne.

An ṁaiḃ riṁ a reilḃ aiḋ Mac Caṁṫa?

Fuaiṁ re riṁ uile do ċnoṫ, le na ṁnaoi; agur bí aca so dtí anuṁaiḟ, ḟuṁ b'eiḟiṁ a ṫíol.

Naċ ṁaiḃ reilḃ aiḋe ṡeiṁ leiṫ muiḟ de riṁ?

Dáṁ ṁoiḟ so ṁaiḃ Baile an loċa uile aiḋe, agur ag a ṙiṅreṁḃ ṁoiṁe; aċt so bṡuil re ṡaoi ṁoṁḟaiḟ anoiṙ, le deaċt ṁbliaṫna.

Raiḃ claṅ mac aca?

Ta tír mac beo. An ṡeaṁ ir riṁe bí re a bṡaṫ a Bpaiṁṙ ag ṙtuḋeaṁ liaiḟir; tṡáḟ re riṁ, deiċ ṁbliaṫna o ṡoiṁ, agur ċuaiṫ re so hÍṁdia; agur cluiṁiṁ naċ bṡuil aon bliaṫaiṁ o ṡoiṁ naċaṁ ṡolátaṁ re míle ponta. Ta túil na mbaile leiṙ aiṁ a bliaṫaiṁre, so ṁoiola re na ḟlaċa.

Ca bṡuil an mac eile?

'Se riṁ Seaṁur óg. Níl oṡánaċ, ṡa ṁaṅ Conṙa, ir ḟlaiṫaṁla cnoiṫe, na an ṡeaṁ riṁ, da ṁbiaṫ acṡuiṅ aiḋe. Fuaiṁ re áiṫ ríṁ-ionaiṫ, ṁan aṁ, anuṁaiṫ. Níl re ṡaṫ, o bí an caiṙtíṁ ir e ṡéiṁ aṅ ro.

Bhṡuil doiḟ maiṫ aiṁ an ċaṙtíṁ anoiṙ?

Deiṁ riaṫ so bṡuil re láṁ ṁaiṫóbṁeiṙ; daiṁdeóiṁ ṁaċ caile ċaiṁc aiṁ.

Ca mbioṅ re na ċoṁṁaiḟ?

A mBaile-aṫ-cliaṫ; é ṡeiṁ aguṙ a ḃean, iṁḟean an baiṁtreaḃuiḟ re.

A dtiḟ rí aiṁ cuaiṁṫ ċum na maċaiṁa?

Thiḟ rí anoiṙ, aiṁ uaiṁiḃ; bí rí bṡaṫa naċ laḃṁaṫ rí le na maċaiṁ, cioṅ dtuḟ rí aiḋ, no oiḋeaċt do Bhṁian, no da bḟn.

A bṡuaiṁ Briaṁ ḟaḃa moṁaṁ ṙṁé le na ṁnaoi?

Ḟean cnoṫ! B'ḟeaṁṁ leo a cnoċaṫ ran am riṁ. Ni

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I saw your stature and your features coming to the door this morning; for you are not unlike him.

He was prosperous, you say?

He was in a good way of making money. He had that mill which you saw beside the lake, as you came. He had the tithes of the parish, and he was receiver of rent to our late landlord.

Had he any rent to pay himself?

He had to pay some rent for the lands of the Cross. But he had profit rent coming to him.

The widow's father had two hundred acres in this place, at half-a-crown an acre, and a lease of it while green grass grows.

Had M'Carthy that in possession?

He got it all as a portion with his wife, and they held it until last year, when it was forced to be sold.

Had he any property of his own besides?

Indeed he and his forefathers had all Balinlough, but it has been mortgaged now seven years.

Had they any sons?

They have two sons living. The eldest was a long time in Paris studying medicine; he left that ten years since, and went to India; and I hear that there is not a year since, in which he does not save a thousand pounds. They expect him home this year, to pay off the debts.

Where is the other son?

That is young James. There is not a youth in Europe of a nobler spirit than that lad, if he had the means. He got a lieutenant's place in the army last year. It is not long since the captain and he were here.

Is the captain in good circumstances now?

They say he is very rich, notwithstanding all his losses.

Where does he live?

In Dublin, he and his wife, the daughter of this widow.

Does she visit her mother?

She comes now sometimes: for a long time she would not speak to her mother, because she gave place or shelter to Bryan or his wife.

Did Bryan get much fortune with his wife?

He, fortune! They would rather hang him then. There was

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naiḃ moran le fáġail, le na liñ, agus ḋoiġ agus biḋ.

Go de d'imṫiġ agus a maoin ?

Fuair na dliġḋeamnaiġ an ċuid ir mo de. Ir iomda caill, agur buaiḋreaḋ, a ḋainic orra anoir, le deiċ mbliaḋnaiḃ, o ḋainic Cromṫuil a beiḋ na diaidh agus an duḃaiġ ro.

Go de ḋainic agus an diaidh, bi añ roime.

Ni naiḃ clañ aige; ir bi re dorġaḋaċ, ir ḋiol re an duḃaiḋ le Cromṫuil. Chuaiḋ añ rin go longḋún, agur cuimm gur eag re o roin.

Go de fáḋ dliġe bi ag M'Carṫa ?

Cromṫuil a ċuaiḋ ċum dliġe leir, ag iarraiḋ leaġra na haiteire a briṫeaḋ, agur a fáġail do fein.

Go de an ceart a bi ag Cromṫuil le teirbeanaḋ ?

Ceart! muna naiḃ ceart, bi neart airġid aige. Agur dan ndoiġ ba leor rin do Mhac Carṫa, da mbiaḋ re cuid cruoña ir coir do beiḋ: na da mbiaḋ an t'aġ agus an tairġid do ġlacaḋ, a d'fuiġil Cromṫuil agus duṫúr agus.

Raiḃ re ag iarraiġ a ċeañaċ ó Mhac Carṫa ?

D'fuiġil re da mile ponta agus; aċd ni naiḃ Mac Carṫa fárta rġaiṁuinn leir.

Nar beag leir an da mile ?

Ba beag leir, gan amṁar; oir do bi a broġur do ṫri céad ra mbliaḋain ṫeaċt ariaċ raor ar. Ni naiḃ air faoi an ġneim, no or a ċeañ, mo doiġ, a fanaiġ Cromṫuil nior mo, na talaiṁ na croire beiḋ añ a feilb féin. Nid naċ iongnaḋ ba mór a naċt leir, foiḋin aoibin, mar ta re, beiḋ a lán a ḋuiṫċe, agur gan cuid aige féin de

Nil fearañ ra gcoiġeaḋ ir torraṫaṁlaċ, agur ir taiṫneamuige, na talaiṁ na croire; air a bruil gaċ uile comġar, mór, ir moiṁeur, noġa aṁoid, ir teine, ir uirge. Feuċra na craiñ alaiñ, da fár fa na claḋaċra; doir ir, oñre. ir ailm; úir, ir ziuṁar, ir caoraḋan; fearñ, coll, ir raileaċ; agur cuileañ glár go roirlionta.

Da cloċ-aoil, agur rliñ ċloċa go leor, faoi talaiṁ añ; agur leaca, mona, leaḃan, leaḃar, ceaḃarnaċ, ceartċumpa, amail leac fearaḋain, fa bruaċ na haiṁne, ro riar air fad.

Air ron riar uirge, dar ndoiġ, naċ bruil nior fearr añ einin, no a dtobar Ui Ḋhalaiġ, añ ro riar.

A mbion mairla le fáġail, rna léantaiḃ ro ?

Ata go leor de añ, aċd nior tosaḋ moran airiaiṁ de.

Ir beag féin learaiġ air an fearañra. Da bráiċfeara

not much to be got in his time at any rate.

What became of the property ?

The lawyers got the most of it. Many a loss and trouble has come upon them now, these ten years, since Cromwell came to be landlord of this estate.

What became of the former landlord ?

He had no children; he was extravagant, and sold the estate to Cromwell. Then he went to London, and I hear that he died since.

What lawsuit had M'Carthy.

Cromwell went to law with him, endeavouring to break the lease of this place and to get it to himself.

What right had Cromwell to shew ?

Right ! If he had no right he had might of money. And surely that was enough for M'Carthy, if he had been as wise as he ought to be, or if he had taken the money that Cromwell offered him at first.

Did he want to buy it from M'Carthy ?

He offered him two thousand pounds for it; but M'Carthy was not willing to part with it.

Did he think the two thousand pounds too little ?

He did certainly; for he had near three hundred a year of clear income from it. There was no place under the sun nor above it, I suppose, that Cromwell coveted more, than to have the lands of the Cross in his own possession. No wonder that he thought it a vexation, that a charming spot as it is, should be in the middle of his estate, without his having any claim to it.

There are no lands in the province more fertile and charming than the lands of the Cross; where there are all conveniencies, bog and meadow, choice timber, fire and water. See the beautiful trees, that are growing about these hedges; oak, ash and elm; yew, fir, and quick-beam; alder, hazel and sallow; and green holly in abundance.

There are lime-stone and slates enough under ground here; and great, broad, smooth flags, square and well formed like tombstones, in the bank of the river along here below.

As for spring water, I am positive there is none better in Ireland than in O'Dalys well, down here.

Is there any marl got in these meadows ?

There is plenty of it in them; but there never was much of it raised.

These lands require little manure. If you had seen the crops

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báṁ na maċaṁreaḋra, le liṁ Whic Caṫḋa; aṁ ṡeaḃur coṁce zeal, ir cṁuṫneaċt zleẓeal; eóṁna buiḋ, ir riozal ṡiolmar; azur lion zlár, caol, ṡaḋa ṡar.

Cia hé ṫa na coṁnuiḋ ra ṫiġ beaz doiẓeaṁuil uḋ; a ḃṡuil zaṁḋa aṁ ċúla, azur maċaṁe dear, ṅéiḋ or a ċuiṁe?

Nil aon duine anoir aṁ, aċd ṡean duine a ḃior ṫaḃaṁṫ aṁe ḋo. Ar ṡear, a ḃi aṁ, d'imṫiġ re, leir an ċior. Ṡaiḋ na neoiṁin a nzoiṁṫean don maz uḋ, dar m'ṡiuṁe, a deaz ḋṫine coṅaiṁc mire reoman ċapall a ṡár ran áiṫ ṫn, reaċt mbliaḋna o ṡoin a rireaḋ zo beaṅaiḃ bo.

Zo de an ċior a ḃi aṁ?

Bhi ṡiṫċe ponṫa ra bliaḋain aṁ. Azur an ḋṫine dona d'ṡáz é, riṁ re leiṫ a ċiora zac nle bliaḋain, do ḋoṁaḋ an aḃal ẓuiṁṫ.

Azur zo de mur ḋuiṫ re ar deiṁéaḋ, naċ dṫucṡaḋ leir ċior a ḋiol?

Thucṡaḋ leir a ḋiol, maiṫ zo leor. Aċd ċuiṁ Cṁomṡuil-ṫioraḋ aṁ na ṫionaṫaiẓ, zan ċior a ḋiol leir an baiṁṫneaḃuiẓ, zo dṫi no ndeanṡaiẓ neiḋeaċ ran ḋliẓe. Bhi an ṡear riṁ, azur cúiẓean eile, reaċt mbliaḋna, zan aon ṗiẓin ċiora ḋiol; zur riṫeaḋar aṁ riubal, ṡa ḋeaṁaḋ, azur uiṁiḋ ir reaċt céad ponṫa do ċúl ċior oṁḋa.

Ba ṁóṁ an ċaill a ḋaiṁc uiṁḋe.

Naċ ndeaċaiḋ an dliẓe anaḋaiẓ Cṁomṡuil, ṡa ḋeiṁeaḋ?

Chuaiḋ re anaẓaiḋ, da bliaḋain o ṡoin Aco ḋiol an baiṁṫneaḃuiẓ an ṡeaṁaṅ; azur naca riad zo Baile na loċa, aṁ an bliaḋan ro ċuzaiṁ.

Naċ dṫucṡaḋ leo an áiṫre ċuiṁzḃeal?

D'ṡeudaiḋ riad cuid de a ċuiṁzḃeal, zan aiṁiar; aċd maṁ maiṫ leo a beiṫ ṡaoi ċuiṁaċta naṁaiḋ?

An é Cṁomṡuil a ċeaṅaiẓ an ṡeaṁaṅ?

Niam b'é. Aċd 'sé baṁaiṁil zaċ ḋṫine, zur do a ceaṁaċaḋ é; azur da mire deaṁḃa zo mbiaḋ re aize, anoiaẓ zaċ cuiṁzleo bi eattoṁa.

Azur ḋiḃir re Brian zaḃa boċt, amaċ ar a ṫir; 'r zur naiḃ re dá bliaḋain aṁ boiṫ luiṁze, ra zcaḃlaċ an riṫ azur bliaḋain eile, na briaiṫe, ra Fiaṁc.

Zo de bi anaẓaiḋ Bhriain aize?

Feaḋmanaċ Cṁomṡuil, a ḋuz mi-moḋ do maṫiṫreaṁ Ni Caṫḋa aon la aṁain naċ naiḃ Bhriain ra baile; azur ḋuḃairt Brian, da mbiaḋ re ṡéin a laḃaiṁ, zo mbuailṡeaḋ re an ṡeaḋmanaċ.

Carar Cṁomṡuil, 'ra ẓiolla, aṁ Bhriain, na ḋiaz ṫn, aṁ

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of these fields in M'Carthys time; the best white oats, and fair wheat, yellow barley, and fruitful rye, and green flax, growing tall and slender.

Who lives in that neat little house, that has the garden behind it, and a fine plain before it?

There is no person in it now, but an old man who takes care of it. The man who lived in it went off with the rent. That field is called the daisy lawn. Upon my word, Sir, I saw clover growing there seven years ago, that reached to the cows' horns.

What was the rent of it?

Twenty pounds a year; and the unfortunate man that left it made half his rent every year of the fruit of his orchard?

How did he fail so much, that he could not pay the rent?

He could pay it well enough, but Cromwell laid an injunction on the tenants to pay no rent to the widow until the law-suit was decided. This man, and five others, were seven years without paying a penny of rent; until they ran off at last, under at least seven hundred pounds of arrears.

That was a great loss to her.

Did not the law-suit go against Cromwell at last.

It did, two years ago; but the widow sold the land, and they will go to Balinlough next year.

Could they not hold this place?

They could hold part of it, no doubt; but they would not wish to be under the power of an enemy.

Was it Cromwell that bought the land?

It was not. But every one thinks that it was bought for him: and I am sure that he will have it, after all the quarrels that were between them.

And he banished poor Bryan out of the country; so that he was two years on board the King's fleet and another year a prisoner in France.

What ailed him at Bryan?

A footman of Cromwell's insulted Mrs. M'Carthy, one day that Bryan was not at home; and Bryan said, if he were present, that he would strike the footman.

Cromwell and his servant met Bryan on the road beyond here

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an bocap, añ ro ċall: agur ċuz ɟad aɲaon aċṁuráɲ ɲo ɟeuɲ do, fa na bazaɲɲd. Bɦɟ Bɲian ɲóɟaȝ bolȝam ól; agur ȝɲadar a ḋoɲɲ, ċɲom, ċɲuaɟd, maɲ oɲd uɲlaȝ, agur buaɟlear an feadmanaċ a mbuɲ na cluaɟɲe, ȝuɲ leaȝ re, ᵹ na ċoɾaɲ cɲo oɾ coɲaɟɲ a ɲaiȝɪrtiɲ.

Joñraiȝear an maiȝɪrtiɲ ᵹ Bɲian añ rɪɲ, le eaċlaɪrȝ; agur bí da larȝaḋ ȝo deañ, ɲo ȝo dtuȝ Bɲian aon leɲɲ, luȝḃaɲ fɟaɲ an Cɲomḟuɟl, ȝuɲ ḃaɲɲaɪɲȝ re aɲuar oɲ ȝeaɲɲáɲ é; agur ɾɲɟomɟar an larȝ ar a laɲɲ; agur a leɨḋɪd da ɲurȝaḋ, ɪɾ da leaḋɲaḋ, ḋuȝ Bɲian ḋo aiɲ an mball ɟɲ. naċ bfuaɲ re aɲiaɲ ɲoɲɲe. No ȝo ȝcualar an dtoɾɲman, a dtaoḃ ċall doɲ ċɲuɪc; ɾ' ȝo dtaiɲɪc buiḋean ṁóɲ, do ȝiollaɲuiḃ, agur luċt oibɲe Cɦɲomḟuɟl fan ȝcomaiɲ.

Aɲuaiɲ a ċoñaiɲc Bɲian an neaɲt bɲoḋḃuiȝ da joñraiȝ, liɲȝear tar ɲóȝ, ón mboċar amaċ, agur ɾȝiñɲor maɲ feɨd eaḋ ȝaoiḋe, dɲe ċoillɪḃ, ɪɾ cuɾɲaiȝḃ, 'ɾ ȝaċ aiṁɲeɨḋiȝ; 'ɾ a ɲóiɲ na ḋiaȝ, maɲ ċonaiɲt an ḋiaȝ ȝeiɲɟiaɾ. Aċd ce be áɪt aiɲ bfuaiɲ re dɪɲoiɲ ɲo fáɾȝaḋ ɲí ɾȝolb doɲ ɾȝeul bfuaiɲ ɾiaḋ, o rɪɲ amaċ.

Ȝɲḋeaḋ fuaiɲ maiȝɪrtɲear Ní Caɲṫa fáiɾɲeaɾ ca ɲaiḃ re; agur ċuiɲ ɾí duiɲe aiɲiȝḋe fa na ḋéiɲ. le dɲí ɲȝiɲȝe; agur liɲɲ, aȝ iaɲɲaiḋ aiɲ ḋol ȝo luiṁɲeaċ, fa ḋéiɲ a ɲɲc, agur a ċomaiɲle a ȝlacaḋ. Do bí maiȝɪrtiɲ Seaṁur na fean bɲaṫaċ, ran am ɟɲ; aċd ɲíoɲ ɦaiṫ leɨɲ, Bɲian a ċuiɲ ran aɲiṁ; oiɲ ɲí ɲaiḃ dúil ȝo ɲḃiaḋ Cɲomḟuɟl beo. Agur ċuaiḋ Seaṁur féiɲ le Bɲian, a ȝcoiɾ iɾioll, ȝo Coɲċaiȝ, ȝuɲ fáȝ re aiɲ boɲd luiɲȝe é.

Agur, ȝo deiṁɲ, ɲí ḋeaɲɲa Bɲian boċd deaɲṁud d'eɾean, na ḋiaȝ rɪɲ. Oiɲ do bí aȝ aiɲ fáiɲȝe aiɲ, a ɲuaiɲ a ȝaḃ na Fɲaɲċaiȝ an loɲȝ, uiṁɲd agur céad ɲonda a ɲaiḃ ceaɾt aiȝe fáȝail, ɾoiɲ aiɲȝioḋ buaḋa agur ɾuaɲaɾdal Aɲuaiɲ a bí re ra b'Fɲaiɲc; ɾȝɲioḃ re liɲɲ fa ḋéiɲ ċaiɾɲɲ Boulteaɲ, agur ċuaiḋ re ȝo loɲȝdúɲ, agur fuaiɲ re dɲí fiḋċeaḋ ɲonda ḋo. D'oɲɲaiḋ Bɲian fiḋċe ɲonda a ċaḃaiɾt do fean bɲaṫaiȝ, agur fiḋċe ɲonda da baiɲċlaṁuiɲ, agur an dɲeaɾ fiḋċeaḋ da ṁnaoi féiɲ.

Aɲoiɾ, a ḋuiɲe uaɾail, d'aiḋɲɪr ɲe ḋuiɾ cáil do ɲḋȩċda Bɲian, agur a ṁuiɲɲɪɲ. Aċd cluiɲɲiɲ fuaiṁ na ɲoɲd; maɲ ɾiɲ da Bɲian, ɲo cuiɾ da ȝaiḃiɲiḃ óȝa, ran ȝceaɲda aɲoiɾ, Agur muna bfuil re añ, naċa ɲe na ċuiñe; oiɲ ɲí ḋeaɲaṁ aon do na buaċaillíḃ ȝɲoḋaiȝ ḋuiɾɾe, coṁ ɦaiṫ leɨɾ feiɲ.

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afterwards; and they both rebuked him sharply for his threat. Bryan had taken a sup; and he clenches his fist, heavy and hard as a battering hammer, and strikes the waiting man behind the ear, till he stretched him, with his feet up, before his master.

Then the master attacks Brian, with the horse-whip, and was cutting him up smartly, until Bryan gave one quick leap at Cromwell, and pulled him down off his horse; he twists the whip out of his hand, and such a beating and flogging, as Bryan gave him there, he never got before. So that the noise was heard on the farther side of the hill; and a great number of servants and labourers of Cromwell came to his relief.

When Bryan saw the force of the enemy approaching him, he leaped over the ditch, out of the road, and darts off, like a blast of wind, through woods and bogs, and every difficult place; and the pursuers after him, like hounds after a hare. But whereso-ever he got protection or shelter, not a syllable of information they received from that forth.

However Mrs. M'Carthy learned where he was; and she sent a certain person to him, with three guineas: and a letter desiring him to go to Limerick, to her son. Master James was an ensign at that time, but he did not wish to put Bryan into the army; for there was no hope that Cromwell would live. And James himself went with Bryan, privately, to Cork, until he left him on board a ship.

And, indeed, poor Bryan did not forget him afterwards. For he had the fortune on sea, when the French took the ship, to get at least one hundred pounds, between prize money and wages. When he was in France, he wrote to Captain Boulter, and he went to London, and received sixty pounds for him. Bryan ordered twenty pounds to be given to the ensign, twenty to his mother-in-law, and the remaining twenty to his own wife.

Now, Sir, I have told you some of the adventures of Bryan and his people. But I heard the sound of the hammers; so that Bryan, or some of his young lads, are in the shop now. If he is not there himself, I will go for him; for none of his men will do your business so well as himself.

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IX.—Teach Oidheachta Tuaidhthe.

Ca heud mile uaim, an baile ir neara dam ?
Ta deic mile maithe, go hairiste; agus nil an bothan no maith an áiteacuib.
Ir deca dam beith ann a noct. Nach breil aon ionad oidheachta, eadruin agus é ?
Ta bruth oideachta no gleasta, a dtimcioll cuig mile romad, ion a bruighin gach comhgair go rásta; agus beith tu agcontabairt cuideachta fagail ann, mar ar é ro an bealach go haonach Bhaile na rioga.
Sheabha tu phoiin maith, agus leaba taimh ann; agus aithe maith toth capall.
Ir leon rin. Ni racam nior faide.
Ca bruil Fear an tig ?
Taim ann ro, a duine uasail.
Go de ta agad a Oganoin ?
Roga gaca bid, ir togath gaca dighe. Ta mairt feoil maith, ir caorr feoil úir; ta feoil laoigh biadta, uain feoil no maith, ir feoil maith mhoinán.
Go de an reorrt dighe ta agad ?
Ta leith donn, laidir, deagh-blasta, bruthmar, uirge beitha ir fearr cáil; biotailte bhoracha o thir-fa-thuinn; agus fionta na Fraince, ir phort na nall.
Can leir na heachtaigh rin,tainic a ball ?
Le dir fear on tsaoth tuaith. Agus ta na firre cum phoiin anro.
Ir maith liom cuideachta.
Ma ta ni leatra a furthfear riad, a thaoi; do brigh gur daoine tuatha iad.
Ir cuma rin. Ir cothuil le daoine fiughantach iad; ratheam, agus iteam a aon mhodh.
Failte dib a daoine uairle. Suigeam ror ann an mbord
Ta tart agus ocrar orm. Tabair ni dam le na ithe.
Go de ir mian leat ól ?
Tabh deoch dam. Deoch leatha.
Fa thurum do fláithe. Go riabh maith agat.
Bigid go ruiach. Go ndeana re mor maith duit.
D'ith me go leor. Ta me sásta.
Feidir nach dtaithigean re leat.
Taithigean re liom'go maith.
Ni dig liom nior mo ól. Choirg me mo dart.
Cia an áit don cúigeadh Ulad a mbion rib ?

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IX.—THE COUNTRY INN.

How many miles am I from the next town?

At least ten long miles; and the road is not very good in some places.

I can hardly reach it to night. Is there no place of entertainment between this and it?

There is a very decent inn, about five miles forward, where you can be well accommodated; and you will be apt to find company there, as this is the way to the fair of Ballinasloe.

You will get a good dinner and bed, and your horse will be well treated.

That is enough. I will go no further.

Where is the master of the house?

I am here, Sir.

What have you for me, landlord?

Choice of meat and drink. I have fat beef, and fresh mutton, fed veal, very good lamb, and fat kid.

What kind of drink have you?

I have strong, and well flavoured brown beer; whiskey of the best quality; spirits from Holland; and wine from France and Portugal.

Whose horses are those, that came just now?

They belong to two men from the north, and these men are to dine here.

I am fond of company.

But they will not sit with you, Sir, for they are plain country men.

No matter. They appear to be decent men; let us sit and eat at one table.

You are welcome, gentlemen. Let us sit down to the table.

I am thirsty and hungry. Give me something to eat.

What do you chuse to drink?

Give me a drink. A drink of ale.

To your health. I thank you.

Sit ye merry. Much good may it do you.

I have eaten enough. I am satisfied.

Perhaps you do not like it.

I like it very well.

I can drink no more. I have quenched my thirst.

In what part of Ulster do you live?

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A dtaob foil; laim le dtaig dún dtoma.
Tuigim go bfuil rib dtiall go hard fad. B'feadh liom go bfanad rib a noct; agus bioma libh, ar an aonach.

Ma faoilean, fin, bfeadh lin fuineach. Agus ba mór an raimhneas dura beit lin.
Duine Uasal. Ca hainm, no floinneadh dib, a cailde?
Mac Gabhan m'ainm 'r mo floinneadha; agus ro O Ruanad mo chuaillig.
D. U. An bfuil nuaidheacht air bit lib ar bun dtir, a cailde?
Mac G. Nil a dadamh air ruball acd na Mhilidhe ga nardad o hait go hait.
O Ruanad. Cluinimse go bfuil anfonad cad bunginib úna do mhilidhib ga dtogbail, i Saran; 'r go ndeanfad a leitid ain Eirinn faoi gairid.
D. U. B'feidir rin a beit.
Mac G. Maidhead, a dtuigean dura a duine uasal, go de ir ciall do rin uile? no an eagla a naithid ata ortha?
D. U. Ni thuigim, ir ni chreidim go bfuil eagla no baoghal ortha. Gidead ni fulaing a beit coimeadach, agus ni féin a cumgbeal ar acara an naithid.
Acht ir ag an uachtranacht ir fearr ata fior a gnothe féin. Agus ni cóir duit a beit no fiafruighach fa adhbharaib ainid-néimeacha.
Mac G. Ir fion é, a faoi, 'r iad na gnotaighe coir baile ir fearr funuir ortuine beit tracht ¶.
D. U. Feadam fós beit tracht ¶ reanachair na tire gan diomhail.
An bfuil mórán do loing na rean foingnead, no oibreacha cian airraig eile, le faiceal in bun dtire?
O. Ruanad. Ta fuigill rean-cairdean. rean-cealla, agus rean toin cian airraig go leor ag.
Mac G. D'ar ndoig go bfuil; agus gur airraig an obair na nadha, 'r na huaimhneacha, 'r na leaca litreachda a fuarar iontha.
O. R. B'feidir gur rine na clocoin, 'r na carnain, 'r na chomleaca na gadhin féin.
Mac G. Ir doilig nadha ca aca ir rine.
D. U. Ca bfuarar na leaca litreachda, a deir tu?
Mac G. Aitheara me duit, a duine uasail. Fa thile don aird, a mbion rine nar gcomhnaid, fuarar uaimh, ¶ leitmalaig chuic, le fear a bi ag tocailt fa cloic, a dtim-

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In the eastern part; near the shore of Dundrum.

I understand that you are going westward. I wish you would stay to night, and I will be with you in the morning. You will be soon enough at the fair.

If you think so we would wish to stay; and we should be very happy that you would be with us.

G.—What are your names, or families, my friends?

My name, and that of my family, is Smyth, and my companion's, Rooney.

G.—have you any news from your country, my friends?

S.—Nothing is talked of, except that the militia are a changing from one place to another.

R.—I hear that there are several new regiments of militia now raised in England, and that the same will soon be done in Ireland.

G.—It will probably be so.

S.—Well, Sir, do you understand what all this means? Are the enemies dreaded?

G.—I neither know nor believe that there is either fear or danger. Yet it is proper to be upon the alert, and to keep ourselves out of the power of the enemy.

But the government know their own affairs best. And we should not be too inquisitive about high affairs.

S.—That is true, Sir, domestic affairs are the most proper subject for our conversation.

G.—We may speak also of the antiquities of the country, without offence.

Are there many remains of old buildings, or other ancient works, to be seen in your country?

R.—There are numerous remains of old castles, old churches, and ancient towers it it. (1.)

S.—Indeed there are; and the raths, the caves, and engraved stones found in it, are ancient works also. (2.)

R.—Perhaps the upright stones, carns, and cromleacs are older than even these. (3.)

S.—It is difficult to say which are oldest.

G.—Where were these engraved stones found, do you say?

S.—I will tell you, Sir. About a mile from the place where we live, a cave was found, on the brow of a hill, by a person who was digging round a stone, about ten years ago. No person

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cioll deic mbliadna o foin. Ni raib rmuainead, no fior ag neac beo go raib a leigid ann, no go dtainla a fagail nan fin; na huaim fada caol, gan cnamha, gan tairre, no lorg ni a bid ann; acd ballaig folamha, ain na bfollac do leaca mona. Bhi reomna beag, dear, cruin cumpa, indeilb cirean beag, ain leat taob na huamha fin; agur donar beag, cumaing a dol inte, folam for man an cuid eile. Acd ceafia fuarar aon leac, leabar leatan, a mullac na hairdere; agur, ain an taob iodtarac don leic rin, bi dri line gnabaltd; do slan listeadaib ceart cumpa; nac fuarar aoineac aniam o leid, a bfeadfad an rsribin, fin a leagad, no a mineadad.

O. R. Nil aon focal bneisge ann. Oin coingnic me fein an uaim, 's an leac, 's an rsribin, an uair a fuarar é.

D. U. Nil amrar ain bid agam ann. Oin coingnic mire for tuarairg na huamha rin, a deir tu: agur mac rathuil na listeac ceadna clo-buailté, isclain uma, an nuad rtain condae an Duin.

Mac I. Thainic duine uaral fozlumtha ann rin, o Ada na hiride, a comhardaig rior ain cairt é.

D. U. Nac bfuarar cnomlec, faoid cairn lairn leir an aid rin?

Mac I. Fuarar, go deimin, fa da mile do rin, (a dtimcioll reacd mbliadna roime rin), leac ardmeil mor, leatan, comhtrom, leabair, com min le cloicin coir trata; go screidim nac bfuil cnomleac a nEirinn com dear leir; neir mar dubairt an duine uaral rin, a tainic 'sa feacuin.

Bhi fál do leaca fada, comhtroma, na rearaib ceart ruar ain a sceaf doit timcioll fan cnomleic mor an uair a fuarar i; faoid cairnán mor do mion cloiub.

D. U. Nar tosbad na leaca fada rin?

Mac I. Nil aon diob nacar tuzad cum oibre a bi 'sa deanamh lairn leir an aid.

D. U. Niar bririead an uairn no doig.

Mac. I. Do bririead, ir millead i; agur niar fagad aon leac, na cloc ann, bfiu dadam, nacar tozad ain riubal, an nor céadna.

D. U. Ir iongnad liom gur bririead an uairn.

Mac I. Dar ndoig do leazad go talam an tórcruin aig Dún Padruic. Agur faoilighre, a duine uarail, nac mbiad re rona bainte le na leidid.

D. U. Nil me 'sa riad go bfuil re mioruna; acd tozar dam gur náireac do daoinib uairle, fozlamta, gan cion no

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thought or knew that such a place was there, until it happened to be found thus; a long, narrow cave, without bone or relic, or trace of any thing in it, but empty walls, covered with great stones. There was a neat, little chamber, of a round form, like a bee-hive, on one side of the cave, and a little, narrow door, to enter by, empty also, as the rest. However, there was found one broad, smooth flag on the top of the place; and, on the lower side of that flag there were three lines engraved, of clean, well formed letters; nor has any person been found since, who could read or explain the inscription.

R.—It is perfectly true. For I saw the cave, the flag, and the inscription, when it was discovered.

G.—I have no doubt of it, as I have also seen an account of that cave which you mention, and a fac simile of those letters printed in copper-plate, in the new history of the county Down.

S.—A learned gentleman came from Annahilt, who took a copy of it on paper.

G.—Was there not a cromleac found, under a carn, near that place? (4.)

S.—There was, indeed, about two miles from it, (about seven years before,) an exceeding large, broad, level, smooth stone, as polished as the pebbles on the sea-coast: I am persuaded there is no other cromleac in Ireland so neat as it is; and as the gentleman asserted, who came to view it.

There was an enclosure of long equal stones, standing straight up round the great cromleac, when it was found; under a great carn of small stones.

G.—Were these long stones lifted?

S.—They were all carried away to a building near the place.

G.—Surely the cave was not broken.

S.—It was broken and destroyed; neither flag nor stone was left, of any value, that was not carried away in the same manner.

G.—I am surprised that the cave was broken.

S.—Why, even the round tower at Downpatrick was thrown down; and I think, Sir, that it is not lucky to touch such things. (5.)

G.—I do not say that it is unlucky; but I think it a disgrace to literary gentlemen, to pay no respect or attention to the

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meaṙ a beiṫ, aiṅ bṙuiġioll oibṙeaċ aṅṙaiġe na tíṅe.

Mac Ṡ. Maiṙeaḋ, a ḋuine uaṙail, dḟiaṙṙaiṁṙe eiṅ ṅi ḋíoṫṙa, da ṁa ṫoil leaṫ aiṫṙiṙ dam.

D. U. Ṡo de b' aill leaṫ ḟiaṙṙaiḋ, a ṁaiġiṙṫiṅ Mhic Ḋaḃaṅ?

Mac Ṡ. Mearaṅ ṫuṙa, ṅo ṙaoilean ṫu, ṡo ṁbiaḋ ṙe ceaṅṫ ṅo ḋiṙṫioṅaċ na ṙeaṅ ṙcṙṫeóġa a ṅġeaṁaḋ, ṅo a ḋṫoċaiṁ aṙ ṫalaṁ.

D. U. Ni ḟiaṙ ḋaṁṙa diġeaḋ, ṅo ṅeaċṫ aiṅ biṫ, aṅaġaiṫ a ṅġeaṁaḋ, ṅo ṙġniaṙ, aṙ ḋo ċuiṙ ḟeaṙaiṅ ḟéiṅ ṁa ṫa ġaḋ aṅ do bealaċ, ṅo ḟeiṙṁ agaḋ oṁṫa.

Mac Ṡ. Ir ḟíoṅ é, a ṫaṅi, aċṫ ir ṁiṅic a ċualaṁaṅ ṡuṅ ṫuáṅ ṫubaiṙṫe baiṅṫ le hioṅaḋ ṫaṫaiġ, ṅo díoṁa ṅa ṅḋaoiṅe beaġa úṫ.

D. U. A ṁaiġiṙṫiṅ Mhic Ḋaḃaṅ, na cneiṙ agur ṅa ġéil do ṅáiṫeiḃ ḋiomaoiṅ, ġeaṙṙoġaċa; ṅo ṙġeulṫaiḃ ḟaḃuill, ċaillċeaṁlaċa doṅ ṫreoiṫ ṙiṅ. Naċ ṫṫuġ Dia aṅ talaṁ, agur ġaċ cṅaṁ, agur luiḃ a ḟáṙaṙ, ċum ḟeaḋṁa doṅ ḋuine? Agur ṡo d'ċuiṡe raoilṫṙó ṡo ṁbiaḋ cṅaṁ aiṅ biṫ doiṁṁeiṙṫa, ṅo ṫabuiṙṫeaċ, muna ṡcuiṙṙeaḋ Dia doiṁṁeaiṙġ aiṅ?

Mac Ṡ. Ir ḟíoṅ é, agur ṅi ġéillíṅ aṅ ċleiṙṙ uḋ aguiṅe da leiṫiḋ. Aċd 'ṙ é aṅ ḟaṫ a bṙuiḋ miṙi cṅaċt aiṅ, ṡo bṙuiḋ a ṅioṁaḋ ċṅaiṅ ṙcṙṫeóġa áṅṙaiġe, aṅ ṅo ċuiṙ ḟeaṙaiṅ ḟéiṅ; agur ba ṁaiṫ liom ċuiṙ aca buaiṅṫ aṙ ṅo bealaċ; agur d'aiṅḋeoiṅ ṙiṅ, aḋṁuiġim ṡo ṁbioṅ ḟaiṫċioṙ oṁ bacaiḋ leo; oiṙ da ḟíoṙ agam ṡo maiṫ ṡuṅ ioṅaḋ uaṙal é, agur ṡuṅ móṅ a bṙiaḋ ṅa ḋaoiṅe beaġa ṫaṫaiġ aṅ, a ṅalloḋ.

D. U. Na ṙcṙṫeóġa da ṅoṁaḋ, ṅo ḋoiġ. Agur a bṙaca ṫu ḟéiṅ aoṅ ḋuine aca aṅiaṁ?

Mac Ṡ. Maiṙeaḋ ṅi ḟaċaṙ. Aċd ḋiuċṙaḋ liom ṙġeul beġ, ġneaṁṁaṅ a iṁṙe ḋuiṫṙe, ṡo ċuala me o ṅo ḟeaṅ aṫaiṅ, a ċniṫaġaḋ aṅ ḟíniṅe, ṡo ṅaiḃ a leiṫiḋ aṅ, le ṅa liṅ ḟéiṅ.

D. U. Maiṙeaḋ aiṫiṙ ḋuiṅ é, a ṁaiġiṙṫiṅ Mhic Ḋaḃaṅ, ir bíom buiḋeaċ ḋuiṫ, agur eiṙṫṙeam leaṫ ṡo ḟoṁṁaiṅ.

Mac Ṡ. Ta cnocaṅ beaġ, ṙaṅ ḟeaṅaṅ a ṁbiaṁṙa ṅo ċoṁṁaiġ, da ṅġoiṁeaṅ ṙiaḋ cnocaṅ-ṅa-Feaḋalaiġ. Bṁ ḋuine cóiṁ cṅaiḃṫeṗċ ṅa ċoṁṁaiḋ aṅalloḋ aṅ, a ṡcoiṙ aṁṁa, le ṫaoḃ a ċnocaṅ ṙiṅ; agur ta loṅġ a ḋíġ le ḟaiceal ṡuṙ aṅḋiu. Taḋġ o haoḋ ba haiṁṁ doṅ ḋuine; ṡaṅ beaṅ, ṅo muṁiṁ aiṡe, aċd a ṁaṫaiṁ, ṅa ṙeaṅ ṁṁaoi, aġ cuṁṡeal diġe.

Chuaiḋ Taḋġ aṁaċ, oiḋċe Shaṁṁa, ḋeaṅaṁ uṁaiġe, maṙ ġṅaṙ leiṙ, ḟa bṙuaċ ṅa haiṁṁe, ṅo 'ṡcoiṙ a leaṙa. Ag ḋeaṙcaiṅ ṙuaṙ do bṅeaṫṅaḋ ṅéulṫaṅ, do ċoṅaiṙṙc neul doṁċa o

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remains of the ancient works of their country.

S.—Well, Sir, I would ask you one question, if you will please to answer me.

G.—What would you wish to ask Mr. Smyth ?

S.—Do you think, or suppose, that it is right or lawful to cut or root out old thorns ? (6.)

G.—I know no law, nor statute, against cutting or destroying them out of your own land, if they are in your way, or if you have occasion for them.

S.—That is true, Sir, but we have frequently heard that it is an omen of ill luck, to disturb the haunt or shelter of these little people. (7.)

G.—Mr. Smyth, do not regard nor believe these silly superstitious sayings, or fabulous old wives' tales of this kind. Did not God give the earth, and every tree and plant that grows, for the use of man ? And why should you think that any tree is forbidden or unlucky, unless God should prohibit it.

S.—That is true, and our clergy believe no such thing. But the reason of my speaking of it is, that I have several old thorns in my land, and I would wish to take some of them out of my way ; nevertheless, I confess that I am shy to disturb them ; for I know very well that it is a gentle place, and that it was greatly haunted by the little people, in former times. (8.)

G.—You mean the fairies, I supppose. And did you ever see any of them ?

S.—I never did. But I could tell you a pleasant little story, which I heard from my grandfather ; to prove the truth of such things being in his time.

G.—Well, tell it to us, Mr. Smyth, and we will thank you, and hear you with pleasure.

S.—There is a little hill in the farm where I live, which is called Knock-na-feadalea. (9.) There was an honest, pious man living there formerly, near the river, by the side of the hill ; and the vestige of his house may yet be seen. His name was Thady Hughes ; he had no wife nor family, but his mother, an old woman, keeping his house.

Thady went out, on hallow-eve night, (10.) to pray, as he was accustomed, on the bank of the river, or at the foot of the forth. Looking up to observe the stars, (11.) he saw a dark

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ndeaṙ, aṡ ṡluṫaċt ċuiṡe, le reidiaḋ ṡaoiṫe ; aṡuṙ do ċuala re doṁnaṁ na n'eaċ maṁ bṫóṁ ṁóiṁ ṁaṁcṁluaḋ, deaċt ṙaṁ ṡleaṁ ṡo dṫeáċ. Ḋ' aiṁiṡ Taḋṡ ṡo dtaṁṡaḋaṁ uile ċáṁ na aṫa, aṡuṙ ḋoṁṫ ṗa' n mbṁ ṡo haṫ laiṁ.

Cuiṁṁiṡeaṙ an duine ṡuṁ ṁiṁic a ċualaiḋ 'ṡa ṁaḋ, da dteiṫṡeaḋ an luaiṫ bṫaḋ ṗaoi do ċoiṙ, na haḋaiṡ. ṙaṁ am ṗṁ da ṁbiaḋ neaċ aiṁ bṫí daoiṁḋa leo, ṡuṁ b' eiṡiṁ doṁb ṙṡaṁṁuiṁ leiṙ. Toṡaṫ reṫeaṁ lán duiṁṁ don ṡṁṁol bí ṗaoi na ċoiṙ, aṡuṙ teiṫṡeaṙ é, ṡo dṫeaṙnaċ a n'aiṁm an aṫa, aṡuṙ an ṁiċ, aṡuṙ an ṙṗoṁaiḋ naoiṁ. aṁaṡaiḋ an dṫiṫdeiṁ ; aṡuṙ, ṗeuċ, ṙaṁ mball duiṫeaṙ aṁuaṙ beaṁ, ṡo ṗaoṁ, ṗañ, laṡ, aiṁ láṁ, le dṫoṁ oṁa.

Clṙṫoṙ Taḋṡ le ṙṁ ; aċd, aṡ ṡabaiḷ meiṙṁiṡ, aiṁ ṡcloiṙ-dṫṁ a ṡeaṁaṁ, ṙaṁ ṡlóṁ daoiṁḋa, ċuaiḋ ṗa na coṁaiṁ ; ṡuṁ labaiṁ leiṫe, 'ṙ ṡuṁ ṫóṡ re ṙuaṙ í, aṡuṙ ṫuṡ a ṫeaċ ṗa ḋéiṁ a ṁaṫaṁa í. Tuṡaḋaṁ baiñe ḋí le n' ól, aṡuṙ oileaṁuiṁ eile ; 'ṙ ba beaṡ a ċealaiṡ ṙí.

Niaṁ ċuiṁ ṙiaḋ moṁáṁ ceiṙṫ uiṙṙiṫ a noiṫċe ṙiṁ ; maṁ aiṫṁiomḋ ṡuṁ aṙ na bṙuiṡiṁiḃ a ṫaiṁic ṙí ; aṡuṙ maṁ naċ ṁaiḃ ṗoñ caiṁṫ uiṙṙiṫ, aṡuṙ í dṫñ, duiṁṫeaċ. La aiṁ na ṁaṁaċ, d ṗiaṙṁaiṡeaḋaṁ ṙṡeul a ḣiṁṫeaċṫa ḋí, aṡuṙ d' aiṁiṙ ṫiṙe ṙiṁ doiḃ ą, aċt ṁúṁ a ċuiṁṡḃeal ą.

Maiṁe ṁ Ruaiṁc ba haiṁm don ṁṁaoi ; a ṡconḋae na Saiṁḃe ṁuṡaḋ, 'ṙ a hoileaḋ í. Ḋo bí aon bḷiaḋaiṁ póṙṫa, ṡuṁ ṁuṡ ṙí clañ, le ṗeaṁ óṡ d'a ṁṡoiṁṫí Séaṁ Seoiṡeaċ, laiṁ le ċnoc Maṡa. Ba aṁaċṁaċ ṗuaiṁ ṙí an ṫaṙṫaṁ cloiñe ṗṁ, ṡuṁ éuṡ a leaṁḃ, a ṁdéiṙ a bṁeiṫ ; 'ṙ ṡo dtuṡ Fion-báṁ 'ṙ a ḃuiṫdeaṁ í ṗéiṁ aiṁ ṙiuḃal, ṡo bṙuiṡeṁ ċnoc Maṡa Ḋo ṗaṡaḋ doṁṫ eiṡiṁ eile na ḣionaḋ, a ṁdeiḷḃ ṁṁa maiṁḃ, a ṗaiṁeaḋ, 'ṙ a haḋlacaḋ, ṡaṁ ċuñṙuṡa, a ṙiuċt na ṁṁa ṙa.

Ḋo bí Maiṁe aṡ cnoc Maṡa dṙí ṁaiṫe, aṡ altṙuṁ leiṁiḃ, ṡa cealṡaḋ le meaṡaiṁ, 'ṙ le ceoltaiḃ biñe ; 'ṙ ḋaiṁdeoiṁ ṗṁ uile, bí ṙiṙe ḋubaċ ṡan aṁṁaṙ. Fa ḋeiṁeaḋ. ṡuṁ aṁiṙ oi buṁaḋ na bṙuiṡiṁe ṡo ṁaiḃ a ṗeaṁ ṗéiṁ aṁoiṙ póṙṫa le ṁṁaoi eile ; aṡuṙ ṡan iṙe beiṫ ᴅęṁaṁ bṁóṁ na léaṁḋuiḃ ṁoṙ ṗaiḋe ; ṡo ṁaiḃ Fioñbáṁ, aṡuṙ a ṫeaṡlaċ uile, aṡ dṙiall ą cuaiṁṫ ṡo Ulaḋ.

Sluaiṙteaṁ leo, fa ṙṡaiṁṫ na ṡconleaċ, o ċnoc ṁíṁ Maṡa aṁaċ, Fioñbáṁ 'ṙ a ḃuiṫdeaṁ cnoḋa. Jṙ ioṁḋa ṙioṡ bṙuiṡ, naḋ, aṡuṙ beañ, a ṁdeaṁṙaṫ ṡeaṁṁ ċéiḷíḋ añ, o ṗaiṁe aṁ lae, ṡo luiṡe na hoiḋċe, aiṁ eaċṙaiṡe aille, eiṡioloiṡe.

Fa ċnoc Jṁéiṁe, ṁ cnoc na Rae.

Bíñ Buiḷḃíñe, aṡuṙ Céiṙe Coṙuiñ.

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cloud from the south, moving towards him with a whirlwind, and he heard the sound of horses, as a great troop of calvary, coming straight along the valley. (12.) Thady observed that they all came over the ford, and quickly round about the mount.

He remembered that he often heard it said, if you cast the dust that is under your foot against it, at that instant, if they have any human being with them, that they are obliged to release him. He lifts a handful of the gravel that was under his foot, and throws it stoutly, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, against the whirlwind; and, behold forthwith down falls a woman, weak, faint and feeble, on the earth, with a heavy groan.

Thady started, but, taking courage, having heard the cry in a human voice, he went to her; spoke to her, lifted her up, and brought her in to his mother. They gave milk to her to drink, and other food; but she ate little.

They did not ask her many questions that night; as they knew that she came from the fairy castles; (13) and she did not wish to speak, been sick and sorrowful. Next day, they asked an account of her adventures, and she related them, first enjoining secrecy.

Her name was Mary Rourke—born and bred in the county Galway. She was one year married, and had a child to a young man called John Joyce, near Knock Magha. She had a difficult labour, the child died, after it was born; and Finvàr and his host carried herself away to the fairy castle of Knock Magha. They left some other bulk in her place, in the form of a dead woman, which was naked, and buried, without observation, in place of the woman herself. (14.)

Mary was in Knock Magha three quarters of a year, nursing a child, (15.) entertained with mirth and sweet songs; and notwithstanding, she was certainly in affliction. At length the host of the castle told her that her husband was now married to another woman: and that she should indulge no longer in sorrow and melancholy; that Finvár, and all his family, were about to pay a visit to the province of Ulster.

They set out, at cock-crowing, from smooth Knock Magha forth, both Finvàr and his valiant host. And many a fairy castle, rath, and mount they shortly visited, from dawn of day till fall of night, on beautiful, winged coursers.

Around Knock Grein, and Knock na Rae
Bin Builvin, and Keis Corain,

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Go bfuil Eaclainne, agus loch da Eun,
O sin sosn thuaidh go sliabh Guilinn.
Do chuartaigeadar sleibhte mora Mugorna,
Fa ainm sliabh Donadh, agus Béal an adhaigh,
Sior go Dún-drinne, Dún-droma, agus Dún-ard a liadh,
Na raon dheas go cnocan na Feadalach.
Deir Maine tuiteam uadha, nar cuanadh leo; ois b'eigin dosh proisin oidche Shamna caiteamh, i Sliabh Snamadh, as an dtriath-flaith Mac an Eantois.
B'iongnadh le Tadh, is le na mhadhain sgeul na mna; agus gabh cruaidh iad di, agus thus cheas agus fáilte di, fhir-each aca féin.
D'fan si aca ain fhótadh, fear an geimhridh, gur thaitin sí go maith leo, as obair 't a fhoghnadh. Ba sean bean bheoshe madhain Thaidh, agus thrí Maine aine maith di, le lí a tighir, D'éus an trean bean, ran earnadh; acht thrí si comhaile d'a mac, ain leabhadh an báir, Maine ni Krainc a fótadh; agus do fótadh iad, imdaigh na cárta.
A sceoil bladhna na diaidh sin, tanla fear tocaidh, a bi laimh leo, a beith thiall go Cuan na mara, a ceannach earraidh; agus chin Maine comhairle leir, agcoir irioll, fa dein a céad fin; eadon, fáinne fótha thus se di, agus ainm an tSeoighis sginobha rimi. Nar bhfada na diaidh sin éis an dara bean, o Shean Seoigeach, agus ni dearna se failligh fa deacht ain craicht chum Maine ni Krainc.
Thadh tainic se arteach go tigh Thaidh si Aoidh, fuair se Maine na shuidhe, faoi leanbh maith mic, thi naithe, ain a cig. Ba laidh 't ba laighearnach d'aithnigeadar, agus d'adhnigeadar an aon a céile; agus d'radhaigh Maine, gan sgath, sin b'e sin féin a ceadfean; is thad cuala si gur dearbaigh an bean eile, d'aontaigh si dhi leir an tSeoigeach.
Acht bi Tadh bocht go dubach fan adhar; agus dubairt go mbeainn doib comhairle an dragairt fagail; agus cuaidh thiun a lathain an adh Brian ui Bhinn, gur inis a sgeul o dhús go deireach do. Ba duine céilligh an tadhain Brian, nach dtiobha breith rubuidh, agus dubairt leir a tSeoigeach nach bhuigeadh bean Thaidh, muna scruduighidh se a ceann, faoi lamhaibh an dragairt hainn sian, aithna parairtibh a naidh siad anaon na scomhnaigh. B'eigin don tSeoigeach dul ain air, go condae na Gaillibe, a scuine ligheach; agus do chuin an tadhain Brian ligin leir, fa dein a fagairt fanairte.
'Se fheagha chur an ragairt sin chuige, "go naibh se féin ais tómhais Mhaine ni Ruairc, céad mna áin fhirre; agus gur

To Bin Eachlan, and Loch Da ean,
From thence north-east to Sleive Guilin.
They traversed the lofty hills of Mourne,
Round high Sleive Denard, and Balachanéry,
Down to Dundrin, Dundrum, and Dunardalay,
Right forward to Knock na Feadalea. (16.)

After they lost Mary, they never halted; for they were to sup that Hallow-eve in the fairy castle of Scraba, with the fairy chief, Macaneantan. (17.)

Thady and his mother were astonished at the woman's story; they pitied her, and invited her with a hearty welcome to remain with themselves.

She spent the winter with them as a hired servant, and pleased them much by her industry and service. The mother of Thady was a sickly old woman, whom Mary attended carefully during her illness. In spring the old woman died; but on her death-bed, she advised her son to marry Mary Rourke: accordingly they were married, after Easter.

In a year afterwards, a stocking merchant who lived near them, happened to go to Connemara, to purchase goods, and Mary sent a token by him privately to her first husband—viz., the wedding ring which he had given her, with Joyce's name engraved in it. It was not long afterwards until John Joyce's second wife died, and he did not delay to pay a visit to Mary Rourke.

When he came into Thady Hughes's house, he found her sitting with a fine boy, three quarters old, at her breast. Soon and gladly did they know and recognise each other, and Mary acknowledged immediately that this was her first husband; and having heard that his other wife was dead, she consented to go with Joyce.

Poor Thady, however, was in great trouble about the business; and said that it was best to take the priest's advice: accordingly all three went to Father Bryan Bryne, and told him the whole story. Father Bryan was a sensible man, who could not give a rash judgment, therefore he told Joyce that he should not get Thady's wife unless he proved his right to her, under the hand of the priest in the west, in the parish where they had lived together. Joyce was thus obliged to return to the county Galway for this letter, and Father Bryan wrote by him to his parish priest.

The answer which the priest returned was, "that he was himself at the funeral of Mary Rourke, the first wife of this man;

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ꝑóꝛ ꝛe aꝛíꝛ é, le mnaoi eile, a d'éuꝫ o ꝺoiꝛ; aꝫuꝛ ci be á bꝛó beaꝛ a bí aṅ ꝛiꝛ, a ꝺeaꝛbaḋ ꝫuꝛb' iꝛi ꝑéiꝛ beaꝛ aꝛ ꝺSeoiꝛiꝛ ꝛiꝛ, ꝫaꝛ a cheiꝛoṁeal."

Aꝛ uaiꝛ a ꝼuaꝛ aꝛ ꝺaḋaiꝛ Bꝛiaꝛ aꝛ liꝺiꝛ ꝛiꝛ ꝺuꝫ ꝛe coṁaiꝛle aiꝛ Mhaiꝛe í ꝑéiṁ a ꝺoclaḋ maꝛ bí ꝛí.

Daiṁḋeóiꝛ ꝛiꝛ ċuaiḋ aꝛ Seoiꝛeaċ ꝑa ḋéiꝛ aṅ ꝺꝛaꝫaiꝛꝺ a ꝺoꝛ é ꝑeiṁ iꝛ Maiꝛe ꝛaꝛ áiꝺ a ꝼuꝫaḋ 'ꝛ a beaḃuꝫaḋ í. Bhí ꝛiꝛ ḋeiċ míle ꝑéiḋeaḋ oꝛ áiꝺ a mbiaḋ ꝛiaḋ na ꝫcoṁnaiꝫ. D'aiꝛꝛiꝛ ꝛe ꝺoꝛ ꝺꝛaꝫaiꝛꝺ ꝛiꝛ, ꝫuꝛ imṫiꝫ Maiꝛe na Ruaiꝛc á ꝛiuḃal uaḋ, ꝑa ḋa bliaḋain o ꝺoiꝛ; ꝫo naiḃ ꝛe 'ꝫ a ꝺóꝛuiꝫeaċꝺ, ꝫo bꝛuaꝛ amaċ í póꝛꝺa aꝫ ꝼeaꝛ eile, a ꝫcoꝛꝺae aꝛ Dúiṅ; aꝫuꝛ naċ leiꝫꝛeaḋ ꝛaꝫaiꝛꝺ na paꝛaiꝛꝺe ꝛiꝛ ꝺo a ꝑaꝫail, muna bꝛuiꝫeaḋ ꝛe cꝛuḃuꝫaḋ ꝑaoi a laṁꝛaṅ, ꝫuꝛ leiꝛ í. Niaꝛ aiꝛiꝛ ꝛe aꝛ ꝺaḋaṁ ꝑa báꝛ Mhaiꝛe; aꝫuꝛ ní naiḃ ꝼíoꝛ aꝫ aṅ ꝺꝛaꝫaiꝛꝺ ꝛiꝛ uiṁe, oiꝛ ꝺ'éuꝫ muiniiꝛ Mhaiꝛe ꝛul aꝛ póꝛaḋ í, aꝫuꝛ ní naiḃ moꝛáṅ ioṁꝛaḋ uiꝛꝛḋe, ꝛaṅ aiꝛ ꝛiꝛ.

Chuiꝛ aṅ ꝛaꝫaiꝛꝺ liꝺiꝛ leiꝛ, ꝑa ḋéiꝛ Caꝛbuic Dhuiṁ' "ꝫuꝛ ꝺoꝛ ꝛeꝛeaṅ caiꝛín, ꝺa ṅꝺoiꝛꝺí Mhaiꝛe ní Ruaiꝛc, a ꝺaiṁic o ꝺaoiṁḃ cneaꝛꝺa, aṅa ꝑaꝛaiꝛꝺe ꝑéiṁ, le buaċaiꝛll maċáṅꝺa, ꝺa ṅꝺoiꝛꝺí Séaṅ Seoiꝛeaċ, a bí na ċoṁnaiꝫ laiṁ le ċnoc Maꝫa; aꝫuꝛ ꝫo naḃaiꝛ ꝛe leiꝛ ꝫuꝛ imṫiꝫ ꝛí uaḋ, 'ꝛ ꝫo bꝛuil ꝛí na ċoṁnaiꝫ maꝛ ṁnaoi aꝫ ꝼeaꝛ eile, laṁ le Dúnꝑaꝺꝛuiċ; aꝫuꝛ ꝫuꝛ ċóiꝛ a cuꝛ na ḃaile leiꝛ."

Cuiꝛꝛeaḋ ꝼiaḋnuiꝛe leiꝛ, oꝛ ꝺꝛaꝫaiꝛꝺ a ċoṅaiṁ ꝫa bꝛóꝛaḋ iaḋ, aꝫuꝛ a ċꝛuḃuꝫaḋ céaḋnaċꝺa na mna; aꝫuꝛ ꝺo ṁioṅaiꝫ aṅ ꝼeaꝛ ꝛiꝛ, ꝫuꝛb' í aṅ ḃean céaḋna ꝛiꝛ a bí aṅoiꝛ aꝫ Taḋꝫ o hAoḋ.

Cuiꝛ aṅ ꝺeaꝛboċ ꝼíoꝛ oṁḋa uile a ꝺeaċꝺ a laḋaiꝛ, aꝫ aṅ ċaiḃiꝺil, ioṅaꝛ ꝺuꝫaḋ aṅ cúiꝛ ċum cuaiꝛꝺe. Bhí aṅ cliaṅ uile aṅaꝫaiꝛ aṅ ꝺaḋaiꝛ Bꝛiaꝛ, cioṅ ꝫuꝛ ꝑóꝛ ꝛe Thaḋꝫ le mnaoi aṅ ꝼíiꝛ eile; aꝫuꝛ naċ leiꝫeaḋ ꝛe ꝺí ꝺul leiꝛ, a ṅꝺiaꝫ ꝺeaꝛḃaḋ ꝑaꝫail ꝫuꝛb' í a ḃean í. Aꝫuꝛ ꝺuḃaiꝛꝛꝺ ꝫaḋ ꝫuꝛ ċóiꝛ baiꝛꝺ a ċuꝛ aiꝛ ꝑéiṁ, iꝛ aiꝛ Thaḋꝫ, muna ꝫcuiꝛꝼíḋ Maiꝛe aiꝛ ꝛiuḃal.

"A ḋaoiṁe uaiꝛle," aꝛꝛa aṅ ꝺaḋaiꝛ Bꝛiaꝛ, "na ḋaoiṁiḋ, me, ꝫo ꝫcluiṁe ꝛiḃ ꝺeiꝛꝛeaḋ aṅ ꝛzéil. Cuiꝛꝺeaṅ aṅ Seoiꝛeaċ ċum a mioṅa."

Do mioṅaiꝛ aṅ Seoiꝛeaċ ꝫuꝛ póꝛaḋ é ꝑa ḋo—ꝫo bꝛuaiꝛ ꝛe aṅ ċéaḋ ḃean aꝫ ḃaile Ihoiꝛꝛꝺ—ꝫo naiḃ ꝛí bliaḋain aiꝫe laiṁ le ċnoc Maꝫa—ꝫuꝛ imṫiꝫ ꝛí uaḋ aꝛ ꝛiꝛ—naċ naiḃ ꝼíoꝛ aiꝫe cia leiꝛ—bí ꝛe ꝑéiṁ ꝑaṅ ḃaile—ní ꝑaca ꝛe aꝫ imṫeaċꝺ í—ní naiḃ ꝛí ꝼalláiṅ, aṅoiaꝫ cloiṅe bꝛeiꝛ—ꝼuaꝛ ꝛe aṅ ꝺaṅa

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that he married him again to another woman, who was since dead; and whatsoever woman she was, who said that she was Joyce's wife, ought not to be believed."

When Father Bryan received this letter, he advised Mary to remain as she was.

Notwithstanding this, Joyce went to the priest who married him to Mary, in the place where she was born and bred. This was thirty miles from the place where they lived. He told this priest that Mary Rourke had left him about two years before; that he sought for her until he found her married to another man in the county Down; and that the priest of that parish would not allow him to get her, unless he got a testimony, under his hand, that she was his wife. He said not a word of Mary's death, nor did that priest know anything of it; for Mary's friends were dead before she was married, and she was not much mentioned in that place.

This priest sent a letter by him to the Bishop of Down, "that he had married a girl called Mary Rourke, of honest kindred, in his own parish to a decent young man, called John Joyce, who lived near Knock Magha; that he was informed she had left him, and was now living as wife to another man, beside Downpatrick; and that she ought to be sent home with him."

A witness was sent with him, by the priest, who saw them married, to prove the identity of the woman; and he swore that she was the same woman who now lived with Thady Hughes.

The bishop ordered them all to appear before him at the chapter that the case might be investigated. All the clergy blamed Father Bryan, because he married Thady to the wife of another man; and would not allow her to go with him, after having received evidence that she was his wife. And it was their opinion that both he and Thady should be excommunicated, unless Mary were sent away.

"Gentlemen," said Father Bryan, "do not condemn me until you hear the end of the business. Let Joyce be sworn."

Joyce swore that he was married twice—that he got his first wife at Balygort—that she lived with him one year, besides Knock Magha—that she then left him, he knew not with whom—he was at home himself—did not see her depart—she was not healthy after childbirth—he got his second wife in that place—

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bean ran áit rin – raoil re gur éug an cead bean—raoil an razart é— d'éug an dara bean.

"Anoir, a daoine uairle," arra an tadaill Brian, "ro listin a fuar mire, fad laimh fazairt parairte an tSeoigis, a deanbuigear gur éug a cead bean—go bfaca re féin marb í—'r go nair re az a tóimh—gur bór re an Seoigeć, na diaig rin, le cailin eile ran áit;—'r gur éug rire bór o foin. Feućair anoir, go rine me mo dtećoll an ginne fazail amać."

D'eirig imreatan ioir an éleir uime; dubairt cuid aca "gurb' í bean tSeoigis í, gan éuntabairt, o fuarar a deanbad o fazairt Shoirt, agur mioña an fir a bi latair, az an bórad."

Dubairt dream eile, "nać nair rin deanbća go read; oir an fear éug an mioña, go bfaca re 's a porad í, go nair re fiarfúileać, laz-nadarcać; agur go mfeidir leir a beit mealta."

"Maread," arra fear aca, "teigeó rire go Coñaćta, fa déin fazairt Shoirt, go bfiorfad reread mar í an bean céadna a bór ré.

"Ni head," arra duine eile, "ać teigeó ri fa déin an trazairt eile az cnoc Maza, go bfiorad reread, mar í an bean céadnara a d'éug faoi a ćúram."

Tozad gairre na cuideaćta anaiad an fir rin: joñar go dtainic an ćúir a beit na adbar grin na mearg. Fa deiread, anuair do coñairic Tadg o haod, nać nair riad air ti reidtig deanam, no deirid ćur leir, d'iarr re cead Labairt leir an Earboc.

"A Thiarna Earbuic," q reread, "a screidteañ tura gur tuzad an beanra air giubal, leir na rizeozuib?"

"Ni éreidimre a leidio, go deimin," arra an tEarboc.

"O! Mairead beañać De go nair azad, fan rzeul rin; oir beid Mairne ni Ruairc azam ra go read."

"Cioñar rin," arran tearboc, "na éruidaizteap gur bórad i leir an tSeoigeać noñadra?"

"Cuma rin," arra Thadg; "dan ndoig na zcrinfeara driaćrib rimire, a beit na mnaoi aize, dein a báir."

Do maodaid an cliar rile a zcioñ gairre, indiaig coimriaid Thadg; agur orbairt cać "grn mait a orbairt re é; agur grn b'aize bi an crid do b'feair ran controid."

Ba deacair don earboc a nzioric, 'ra meazair a corg no breit a tabairt; ać go dtig re coimairle do Thadg, 'r

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thought that his first wife was dead—his second wife died.

"Now, Gentlemen," said Father Bryan, "here is a letter which I received, under the hand of Joyce's parish priest, who asserts that his first wife died—that he himself saw her dead—was at the funeral—that he married Joyce afterwards to another girl in the place, and that she also was since dead. You see now that I endeavoured to discover the truth."

A contest arose between the clergy on this; some said, "that she was Joyce's wife undoubtedly, since the assertion of it was obtained from the priest of Gort, and the oath of the man who was present at the marriage.

Others said, "that was not yet certain, for the man who swore that he saw her married, was squint-eyed and dim-sighted, and that he might be mistaken."

"Well," said some, "let her go to Connaught to the priest of Gort, that he may know if she is the same woman whom he married."

"Not so," said the others, "but let her go to the other priest, at Knock Magha, that he may know if she is the same woman who died under his care."

The laugh of the assembly was excited against the latter, so that the business produced considerable mirth among them. At length, when Thady Hughes saw that they were not about to decide or terminate the affair, he asked leave to speak to the bishop.

"My Lord Bishop," said he, "do you believe that this woman was carried away by the fairies?"

"Indeed I believe no such thing," said the bishop.

"Oh! God bless you for saying so, for I shall keep Mary Rourke still."

"How can that be," said the bishop, "if it be proved that she was married to Joyce before you?"

"No matter for that," said Thady, "surely she is under no obligation to be his wife after her death."

The clergy all burst into laughter after Thady's speech, and said unanimously, "that he spoke well, and that he had the best part of the cause."

With difficulty the bishop restrained their mirth and laughter; he then advised Thady and Mary to go, with the other two men,

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do Mhaire "a dul, leir an dír eile, go Coṅaċta, laṫair an ta ṫagairt, no go bfrighidir amaċ fior na fírinne."

"A dhiaċ;" arra Taḋg, "nil mire a ngeall air a dol leis a dSeoiġeaċ: aċt, mar í do doiṁe, deire reṫean na baile, agus naċfruinne féin agus Maire, agcionn ṫeaċtmhain eile, fa deir ṫagairt ċnoic Maġa; agus ma ċuirfaiġean an Seoiġeaċ aṅ rin sur b'í ro a bean, d'ar ndoiġ naċ féanṡaṫ an druine raṫal gu an lisin a ċrich re faoi na lainn, sur érig sí."

"Toċt, a dhuine gan ċeill," a dubaṫ an tsrabog, "imṫiġ uaim, ni heisdiom leat nios faide."

La air na maraċ, ċuir Maire a heanmaṫ mnice uile air a muin; air di dol go Connaċta; agus 'r é an neiṫeaċ a rige na comhairain eatorra, na doirre a beiṫ aṫaon forgaire, a Seoiġeaċ reaṫain amuiġ, reaċt gcoisceim ó dorus na ṁáide, Taḋg beiṫ na seaṫain ra ngarda, reaċt gcoisceim on dorus cúil, agus isi a naġan a leanmhuint, 'r beiṫ aige o gu amaċ.

Bhi an leanḃ na coṫlaḋ ra gcliabáin; bi Maire go dheaċaiḋ sial, go ndeaċaiḋ sí fa déin a leinḃ, cum slán ṫagḃail aige, agus go dtug sí póg do, agus ṫil sí deor. D'imṫiġ sí uaḋ aṅ gu, no go naiḃ sí a dtaoiḃ amuiġ don tairseaċ, go gcuala sí rgreaḋ an leinḃ na diaġ; filleaḋ Maire air, agus d'fan sí gan ṁairg, gan buaiḋreaḋ o rin amaċ aige Taḋg o haoḋ, go bár.

D. U. Is taitneamaċ, gneanmar an rgeul rin a d'airis tu dúiṅ, a maiġistir Mhic Gabann; aċt a ċuala tu gur ċneid an cléir mioṅa an gu rin, go braca re an bean céadna rin 'ga póraḋ?

Mac G. Nian ċneid an taḋair Brian é, go hairid; oir, as cur aṫ-ceirt air an óslaċ, d'aidhneaḋ re, "naċ braca re aṅam í, noṁe an oróċe póraḋ í; aċt go naiḃ re deanḃta grib' í bi aṅ, oir d'aidhneaḋ sí do féin, a nein gurab í an bean céadna í."

Ó fiafruiġ an taḋair Brian, "a gcuala re niam, go naiḃ an Seoiġeaċ ruiġniġ le mnaoi air diḃ eile, fan áit gu?" Dubairt, "go gcualaiḋ go naiḃ re ruiġniġ le ċailin fa ċill Tairsain—naċ braca reṫean aṅam í, aċt go naiḃ re deimhin naċar póg re sí;—gur imṫiġ sí ar an ait gu, agus go naiḃ gad 'ga naḋ go m'feidir go naiḃ sí dorcaċ, oir nios fill á air aṅam."

Dubaṫ an taḋ Brian, "gurb' í an cailin gu, o ċill Tairsain, a tainic cum Taḋg o haoḋ; agus gur ċum sí an rgeul gu, a folaċ a náire."

Aċo do faoil Taḋg, a gconnuiġ, agus go leor eile, gurb í bi póraḋa aig an Seoiġeaċ agus go naiḃ g aṅ rna bruiġniḃ.

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to Connaught, before the two priests, that the truth might be ascertained.

"My Lord," said Thady, "I do not wish to go with Joyce; but if it please you, let him go home, and I will go with Mary, after a week, to the priest of Knock Magha; and if Joyce then proves that she is his wife, I hope that gentleman will not deny his own letter, that she is dead."

"Silence, you foolish man," said the bishop: "go from me, I will hear you no longer."

Next day Mary took her travelling apparel on her back, in order to go to Connaught: and their neighbours made this arrangement between them, that both the doors of the house should be set open, that Joyce should stand without, seven steps from the street door, and Thady in the garden, seven steps from the back-door, that she should take her choice, and abide by it thenceforward.

The child was sleeping in the cradle; and as Mary was about to depart, she went to the child to take leave of it, and shed a tear. She went then, until she was without the door, when she heard the child cry after her: presently she returned, and remained, without murmuring or uneasiness, with Thady Hughes, till her death.

G.—Mr. Smyth that is a pleasant and entertaining story that you have told us. But did you hear whether the clergy believed the oath of the man, that he saw the same woman married?

S—I am convinced that Father Bryan did not believe it; for in cross-examining the young man, he confessed, "that he never saw her before the night on which she was married; but he was certain it was she, as she acknowledged to him the preceding evening, that she was the same woman."

Father Bryan asked, "if he had ever heard that Joyce had courted any other woman about that place?" He replied, "that he had heard that Joyce courted a girl at Kiltartan—had never seen her himself, but was certain he was not married to her—that she had left that place, and it was said that she was probably pregnant, for she never returned again."

Father Bryan asserted, "that this was the girl from Kiltartan who came to Thady Hughes; and that she had invented that story to hide her shame."

However, Thady and many others always thought that she had been married to Joyce, and that she was in the fairy castles. (18.)

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NOTES

ON THE PRECEDING DIALOGUE.

(1.) Such buildings are common in every part of Ireland. The ancient towers are probably of much greater antiquity than the castles. They are of a circular form, of small diameter, and very considerable height. It is conjectured that they may have served for watch-towers. From the circumstance of churches being usually built near them, some persons conceive that they have been used in place of belfries, since the introduction of christianity into Ireland.

(2.) The raths are large circular motes, upon the tops of hills; some raised to a very great height. They are in general so situated that a correspondence, by signal, could be expeditiously circulated from one to another, throughout the country. They are commonly called Danish forts, from an idea that they were stations occupied by the Danes during their plundering possession of Ireland, about the eight century. But they are probably of much greater antiquity, even prior to the common use of stone buildings, although they might have been used by the Danes, as above mentioned.

It is impossible to ascertain the æra in which the caves were constructed, but from the circumstance of many of them being formed by stones regularly projecting over each other, instead of arches, it is evident they must be of the remotest antiquity. Nor is it less certain that the use of letters was known, when the caves were constructed; as numerous inscriptions, such as that hereafter mentioned, are found in them, but in characters that cannot now be understood.

(3.) These upright stones are placed upon hills, in some places alone, in others there are circles of them, inclosing a small plain. They probably served as places for worship in the times of paganism; as also for juridical assemblies, in which the Brehons presided.

The carns are immense heaps of small stones, evidently collected as monuments, and generally on or near the spot where some considerable person died or is interred. Even at the present day it is looked upon by the vulgar, as an act of pious remembrance, to collect such a carn, where any person has been killed by accident.

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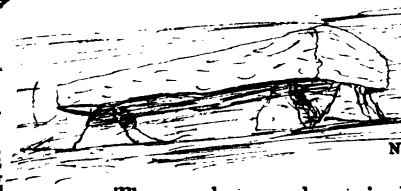

The cromleacs are huge single stones, some of thirty tons weight, placed in a sloping position, upon the points of three upright stones. It is almost inconceivable by what power such huge masses were lifted from the surface to an elevation in some cases of nearly four feet. They appear to have been used as altars by the Druids; and, from carns being collected around, and over some of them, it is probable that some distinguished personages have been interred beneath them.

(4.) This is near Annadorn, in the county Down. It was not known that there was any cromleac under this carn until it was accidentally discovered by a man who was feeding cows beside it. The cromleac is broad and long, but not so thick as some others: it appears remarkably well adapted for the purpose of an altar. It is entirely surrounded by a number of upright stones, which were also covered by the carn.

(5.) This was one of the towers mentioned, (note 1.) It stood beside the ancient abbey at that place, but has lately been removed, and the abbey at the same time repaired.

(6.) The superstitious veneration for old, solitary, thorns, which is very general among the vulgar, proceeds from an idea that they are the haunts of fairies, who are provoked at their being destroyed, and will either maim the person who cuts the thorns, kill his cattle, or, in some other way, injure his substance.

(7.) The fairies are generally represented as pigmies, and are said to be seen dancing like a number of children.

(8.) Places supposed to be frequented by the fairies are called gentle, as are likewise several herbs which are said to be under their influence: and, in collecting which, a number of superstitious rites are observed. Although the belief in the existence of these playful sprites is still far from being erased from the minds of the vulgar, yet the want of modern instances of their appearance obliges the accounts of them to be placed in times past, when they cannot be so easily contradicted.

(9.) Cnoc-na-feadalea literally means the Whistling Hill; and the place got this name from reports that the music of the fairies had been often heard to proceed from it.

(10.) This night, the last of October, is observed, with many superstitious ceremonies, both in Ireland and Scotland. It is supposed to be one on which ærial sprites are peculiarly active.

(11.) This day being observed as a fast, and nothing eaten from breakfast till night, it is customary to look to the stars, in order to see that they appear, and night is actually come, before sitting down to eat.

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(12.) This is the manner in which the approach of the fairies is usually described.

(13.) The fairy castles were supposed to be moveable at pleasure, invisible to human eyes, and generally built in ancient forths or raths.

(14.) It was a general superstition that a new born child, before baptism—or even the mother herself, might be thus carried away.

(15.) It was vulgarly thought that the fairies take such women as Mary was, to nurse those children whom they have carried away.

(16.) These were all celebrated haunts of the fabled sprites.

(17.) This chief was one of the many, whom the fertile invention of poets has assigned to the fairies; and whom the simple credulity of the ignorant has received. Finvar was another of these kings, whose enchanted castle was at Knock Magha, as that of Macaneantan was at Sgraba.

(18.) This story affords a specimen of the popular superstitions of Ireland. Such fictions prevail, more or less, in all countries, according to the degree of information which the common people possess. And it is much to be regretted that they should be very prevalent in the country parts of Ireland, owing, in a great measure, to the want of more valuable knowledge. There is reason to hope, however, that the decay of such superstitions is not far distant, and that the diffusion of learning will remove every vestige of them. In the mean time, these playful inventions of fancy will serve to amuse the reader; nor will they appear more extravagant than the poetic fictions of ancient times.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

PART THIRD.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

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The Irish characters are the following—viz.:—

FIGURE.	NAME.	SOUND.
A a	Ailm.	a
B b	Beith.	b
C c	Coll, ceirt.	k
D d	Duir, dair.	d
E e	Eadha.	e
F f	Fearn.	f
G g	Gort, geis.	g hard
I i	Idha.	ee
L l	Luis	l
M m	Muin.	m
N n	Nuin.	n
O o	Onn.	o
P p	Peith,	p
R r	Ruis.	r
S s	Suil.	s
T t	Teine.	t
U u	Ur.	u
H h	Uath.	h

The alphabet was variously arranged by ancient authors, usually beginning with b, l, and n; but the above has been universally adopted by the moderns.

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The following abbreviations are commonly used in printed books—viz:—

bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, rh, th, tt,
ḃ ċ ḋ ḟ ġ ṁ ṗ ṙ ṫ ṫ

l q· q̇ ę f̄ r̄ n̄
agur, ar, arn, ea, cht, ur, nn,

Many other contractions have been introduced, in different books, but those that are inserted here are the most usual, and the rest may be found in the plates of contractions at the end of the book.

The following sentences will furnish an exercise, in reading the Irish character.

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SEANRAITE, AN TREAS CAIBIDIL.

1. A mic, na dearmaid mo dhíghéad: acd comheadaid do chroidhe m'aitheanta.
2. Oir do beannaidh siad cuzad fad leathéad, agus saoghal fada, agus sioċcain.
3. Na tréigéad trocaire agus fírinne du; ceangail fa'd bhaghaid iad, air clár do chroidhe.
4. Mar sin do ghéabha tu fabhar, agus tuigse maith a nadhaire Dé agus duine.
5. Cuir do dhóigh a nDia re do uile chroidhe, agus na bi taoibh re do thuigse féin.
6. Ar do ghníbh uile admhúigh eirion, agus do déana se do ghníthe díreach.
7. Na bi glic ad fhéinibh féin; bioḋ eagla Dé ort, agus seacain an tolc.
8. Biaidh sin na sláinte dod imlinn, agus na smior dod chnamhaibh.
9. Onóruigh an Tighearna le do mhaoin, agus le primhioḋl huile bhirrigh.
10. Mar sin líonfuighear do sgioból le saiḋbhior, agus brisfidh do cantaoiriughe amach le fion nuaḋ.
11. A mic na tabhruimis smachtughaḋ an Tighearna; agus na bi cuirthe ḋa ceartughaḋ.
12. Oir an te ghradhuighior an Tighearna, smachtughaidh se é, amhuil smachtuighior athair an mac iona mbi a dhíl.
13. Is rona an te do ghetb eagna; agus an duine do ghetb tuigse.
14. Oir is fearr a ceannuighéacht na ceannuighécht ḋsio, agus a rocar ná ór glan.
15. Is mórluaigh go mór i náid na cloca uairle; agus na huile neithe is aoibhinn leat, ni comhméar nia iad.
16. Atair fad laethe ann a dearláimh, agus ann a laimh clé saiḋbhior agus onóir.
17. Is slighthe sólais a slighthe, agus is sioċcáin a cairdis sile
18. Is crann beatha i don dhúine, ghlacar ghreim di, agus is rona gach aon da bhfortoighion i.
19. Do fhuigh an Tighearna an talamh le na ghlocar, le tuigse do dhaingnigh se na flaitheamhnuis.
20. Le na eolus bhíthean amach na nazeim, agus sílid na neul an dhúicht anuas.

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PROVERBS—Chap. III.

1. My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments.
2. For length of days, and long life, and peace shall they add to thee.
3. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck, write them upon the table of thine heart.
4. So shalt thou find favour and good understanding in the sight of God and man.
5. Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding.
6. In all thy ways acknowledge him; and he shall direct thy paths.
7. Be not wise in thine own eyes; fear the Lord, and depart from evil.
8. It shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy bones.

9. Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase.
10. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.
11. My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction.
12. For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.
13. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom; and the man that getteth understanding.
14. For the merchandize of it is better than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.
15. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared unto her.
16. Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour.
17. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.
18. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her.
19. The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by under standing hath he established the heavens.
20. By his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew.

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21. A mic, na dealoċaidir rin ne do fŕlib ; coṅuiṁ glocur iomlán agur dircnéid.

22. Man rin béid riad na mbeaṫa do'ṫ anam, agur na ngnáraib dot muineul.

23. Añ rin riubluid tu an do fliġe go daingean, agur ni bṫuiġe do ċor tuirleaḋ.

24. A nuą luidṫear tu rior, ni biaḋ ġla ont : fóir luidṫid tu riot, agur biaḋ do ċodlaḋ ráiṁ.

25. Na bíoḋ eagla ont ne huaṁán obaṅ, no ne dólar an uilc, anuair ṫucfar fe.

26. Oir buḋ e an Tigeṛna do baṛáiṫa, agur cuiṁdeoċaid fé do ċor o a beiṫ gaḃṫa.

27. Na coṅaiṁ maiṫ ó'n druiṁg dar dual j, anuair biot ri a ccumar do laime ne a deanaṁ.

28. Na habair ne do ċoṁarṛair, imṫiġ agur tar anír, agur do beąa me ónt a máṛaċ ; an uą biaḋ fe agad adtaice.

29. Na tioṅrcuiṅ olc a naġaid do ċoṁarṛair, o áitneaḃur fe go ruaiṁneaċ láṁ riot.

30. Na ceaṅairg ne duine gan aḋḃar, muna ndearna fe doċar air biṫ duit.

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21. My son, let not them depart from thine eyes; keep sound wisdom and discretion.
22. So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck.

23. Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble.
24. When thou liest down, thou shalt not be afraid; yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet.
25. Be not afraid of sudden fear, neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh.
26. For the Lord shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken.
27. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.
28. Say not unto thy neighbour, go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give thee, when thou hast it by thee.
29. Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee.
30. Strive not with a man without cause, if he have done thee no harm.

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THE SONGS OF DEARDRA.

The following beautiful specimens of ancient poetry are selected from a manuscript, entitled—

ɹɯƭheaƈhƭ ᵭheaɹʀᵭʀe, aɀus oᵭhe ƈhlaɯnne uɹsnƈh.

THE ADVENTURES OF DEARDRA, AND THE DEATH OF THE SONS OF USNA.

Historians place these events about the first century of the Christian æra. Concovar was at that time monarch of Ulla (now Ulster, or the northern parts of Ireland.) At the birth of Deardra it was predicted that she should be the cause of great calamities; but the king unterrified by the prediction, took her from the care of her father, Macdoil, the chief historian of Ulla, and had her carefully reared under persons of his own appointment; intending when she should have attained to mature years, to take her as his consort.

Unfortunately for his plans, however, the beautiful Deardra fell in love with Næsa, one of the sons of Usna; and, with the assistance of his brothers, Ainli and Ardan, eloped with him to Alban (Scotland), in the western parts and isles of which Næsa had considerable property. Here they lived happily, until a messenger arrived from Concovar, inviting them to return, under the appearance of friendship, but really with a view to their destruction. Deardra dissuaded the youthful heroes from flying to their own ruin; but their generous hearts suspected no treachery, and they complied with the invitation.

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With great reluctance Deardra left the shores of Alban; and during the voyage, sung the following plaintive stanzas, in which the pleasures that were gone, as she too well foreboded, never to return, and the delightful scenes that witnessed the bliss of mutual love, are called to recollection :—

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a Florid old Ballad –

Jonṁun ḃún-ḟioḋa, ir ḋún-ḟioṁ,
Jonṁun ḋún, or aiccioṁ,
Jonṁun Inir-droiġion ḋe,
Ir jonṁun ḋún-ruiḃne.

Coill cuan, aṁ ccoill cuan,
Mar a ttigioḋ Ainle ir Andan uair:
Fa ġairid liom no ḃioḋ aṁ,
Agur Naoise aṁ Iarṫar Albaṁ.

Gleann Laoiġe, an-gleann Laoiġe,
Do codlaiṁ ran mhoirnin mín;
Iarg, ir fíon, ir rainn ḃruic,
Ba hi mo ċuid a nġleann Laoiġe.

Gleann Mearnain, gleann Mernain,
Aird a cneann, geal a carán;
In do gnimir codlaḋ comaċ,
Or an inḃir monġaċ Mearnain.

Gleann Eitte, on glaṁ á Eitte,
Aṁ to ṫogar mo ċeaḋ tiġ,
Alainn fioḋ aṁ, ainm a neinne,
Bualaḋ gneine gleann Eitte.

Gleann Aṁċaoin, gleann Aṁċaoin,
Ba he an gleann dneaċ, Dromh-Caoin,
Noċa an nalloiġe fean aoire,
Ná Naoire a nġleann Aṁċaoin.

Gleann dá Ruaḋ, gleann dá Ruaḋ,
Mo ċion, do gaċ aon fean danḋual;
Ir bin gur cuaiġe ann ċraoiḃ ċruimh,
Ann an mbinn, or gleann da Ruaḋ.

Jonṁun draiġin, ir dréan-draiġ,
Jonṁun uirge an ġainnin ġlain;
Noċa dtioċfuiṁ airde óin oin,
Muna dtioċfuiṁ ne m'jonṁun.

The Repetition of the words, at the beginning of each Stanza, is a favorite figure with the ancient Bards. It is of frequent occurrence in Ossian's Poems.

Dear to me that eastern shore. Dear is Alban, land of delights. Never would I have forsaken it, had I not come with Næsa.

Dear is Dunfay and Dunfin, and the lofty hill that towers above them. Dear is Inis-drayon, and Dunsaivni.

Coilcuan, oh Coilcuan! where Ainli, and where Ardan came. Happily my days passed with Næsa, in the western parts of Alban.

Glenlee, oh Glenlee! amidst thy shady thickets I slept, or feasted with my love in Glenlee.

Glenmessan, oh Glenmessan! rich were thy herbs, and bright thy greens. Lulled by the falling stream we reposed, on Inver's banks in Glenmessan.

Gleneich, oh Gleneich! there my dwelling first was fixed. The woods smile when the rising sun casts his rays on Gleneich.

Glenarchon, oh Glenarchon! fair is the vale below Dromchon. Sportive as childhood were my hours with Næsa, in the blooming vales of Glenarchon.

Glendarua, oh Glendarua! thy inhabitants to me were dear. The birds sung sweetly on the bending boughs, that [illegible]ded over Glendarua.

Dear to me is that spreading shore. Dear those sandy margined streams. Never would I have forsaken you, had I not come with my love.

She ceased to sing. The vessel approached the shore, and the fugitives returned once more to Erin.

Still the heart of Deardra foreboded treachery. She advised her friends to go to Dundalgan, the residence of the renowned Cuchullin, and place themselves under his protection. Their ill-founded confidence, however, in the honour of Concovar prevailed upon them to proceed to Emana, his royal seat. Various were the warnings which Deardra gave them of their approaching destiny: sometimes in affectionate converse, and frequently in plaintive songs. Nothing, however, could avert the impending blow, and the sons of Usna arrived, with their fair companion, at Emana; whilst Concovar sat at the feast with his chieftains.

They were received with much appearance of kindness; and under pretence of distinction, placed in the castle of the Red Branch, with guards to wait upon them. At length the gathering storm burst over their heads; a body of foreign troops was sent to rescue Deardra from the sons of Usna, and then to burn the castle which contained them. The native troops of Ulla, though bound to obey the authority of Concovar, would not imbrue their hands in the blood of the heroes.

After ineffectual attempts on the part of the assailants, and prodigies of valour performed by the sons of Usna, they at length effected their escape with Deardra. But being still pursued, at length they fell, overpowered by the number of their enemies.

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The distress of Deardra may be conceived. Alone, distracted with grief, she calls to mind every circumstance that endeared her Næsa to her; and with a self-tormenting ingenuity, in which grief is fertile, reflects upon those transient interruptions, which might have occasioned uneasiness in the time that was past, and now served to aggravate her woe.

The voice of nature breathes in the following lines, in which she reflects upon her jealousy of Næsa's love.

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Sonaiḋ ron go hAlbain uaim,
Fa maiṫ naḋarc a cuan ir gleañ,
Fairge claṅ Uirnig a reilg,
Aoibinn ruige or leinn a beañ.

Tarla maiṫe Albañ ag ól,
Ir claṅ Uirnig dar cóir cin,
D'ingean ḟianna dúna na dreoin,
Go dtuig Naoire póg gan ḟior.

Do ċuir ċuici eilid baoiṫ,
Eaḋ alla, agus laoig ne a coir
Agus do gaḃ re ċuici ą cuairt,
Ag filleaḋ o ṡluag Inbirneat.

Mar do ċuala mire rin,
Lionar mo ċeañ lán don éud,
Ir deigiom um ċuraċ ą tuind,
Fa ċuma liom beo na éug.

Leanaid mire amaċ ą ṫnaiṁ,
Ainde ir Andan nar ċan bréag,
Ir filid mire leo irteaċ,
Diar do ċuireaḋ caṫ ą ċeud.

Tug Naoire a briaṫar ḟion,
Ir ro luiḋ fo dri a-briaṫruir arm,
Naċ ccuinfeaḋ orm bród,
Go ndeaċaḋ ą sluaġ na marḃ.

Tug an bean sin o dún dreoin,
A briaṫar ród, fa ródd mear,
Muna sanfaḋ sin a déag,
Naċ naċaḋ ri fein le fear.

Uċ'da ccluineaḋ siri anoiṫ,
Naoire an ndol fa leaṫ i ccre,
Do guileaḋ ri go beaṫ,
Ir do guilidir fa ḟeaṫ lei.

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Farewell for ever, fair coasts of Alban; your bays and vales shall no more delight me. There oft I sat upon the hill, with Usna's sons, and viewed the chace below.

The chiefs of Alban met at the banquet. The valiant sons of Usna were there: and Næsa gave a secret kiss to the fair daughter of the chieftain of Dundron.

He sent her a hind from the hill, and a young fawn running beside it. Returning from the hosts of Inverness, he visited her by the way.

My heart was filled with jealousy, when I heard the news. I took my boat and rushed upon the sea, regardless whether I should live or die.

Ainli and Ardan, those faithful, valiant youths swam after me, and brought me back again to land.

Then Næsa pledged his word to me, and swore three times upon his warlike arms, he never more would give me cause of pain, until he should descend into the grave.

The lady of Dundron likewise swore with a solemn vow, that as long as Næsa lived on earth, she never would accept the love of any man.

Ah! did she hear this night that Næsa was laid in his grave, great would be her lamentation, but seven times greater would be mine.

Having indulged in these painful, pleasing reflections of her lover's wandering, and his affectionate return; and lost in sympathetic feeling for a rival's sorrow, the jealousy that it had excited, she concludes with the following funeral song:—

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Fada an la, gan clan Uirneac, / Long is the day, without
Nion dúirneac beit n'a-ccuallacd;
Mic rig fa rilid deona,
Tri leogain chuic na hUaithnac. / Three Lions on the Hills of

Tri leathain do mnaib Breatain, / Three favourites with
Tri reabaic fleibe Guilin, / Three hawks on the side of
Rig milidhe dan gcill na gairgidhe, / Royal champions
Ir da dtuzdaoir athur uillaim.

Triar laoic nacar maid fa uillaim,
A dtuitiom ir cuir cruaid e;
Tri mic ingine Chadfaid, / Three sons of Chafais daughter
Tri gabla cada Cuailgne. / Three spears in the wars of Cooln

Triar do hoilead ag Aoife,
Aga mbiad cridhe fa cáthaig,
Tri huaidhne bruite cada,
Triar dalta fo bi aig Sgathach.

Triar dalta do bi aig Uath,
Triar laoic fa buan a dtreise;
Tri mic oirdearca Uirnig,
Ir duirneach a beid na nearbuid.

A re maidhe deaircnaig doña,
A ré fuithneasa gleas éadromma,
A re forga uaine mar lonnad,
Ir a nguaidha mar gnir connaig.

A re colpa mar cluath ala,
A re nguthe sarda gléala,
A nglaca rime, freathna,
A re rlata fiodha feardha.

Ard rig Ulad do dheisiol
Ar élo, do gnad Naoise;
Seam mo theagul na ndiaig,
O fearfad a cluiche caointe.

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The sons of Usna

Long, long is the day to me. The sons of Usna are gone. ach Their converse was sweet; but now the heroes cause my tears to flow. They were as lions on the hills of Emana.

The women of Breatain
around Cuilin

To the damsels of Breatan they were dear. As hawks upon the mountains, they darted on the foe. The brave submitted to them, and the nobles did them honor.

Never did they yield in battle. Ah woe is me that they are gone. Sons of the daughter of Caifi, you were a host in the wars of Cualna.

Beneath the care of Aifi they were reared. The countries round paid tribute to them. Bursting as a flood in battle were the youths of Sgatha.

Uatha, watched over their youth. The heroes were valiant in fight. Renowned sons of Usna I weep, for you have left me to mourn.

Dark brown were their eye-brows; their bright eyes sparkled underneath, and their cheeks were as the embers of flame.

Their legs as the down of the swan; light and active were their limbs: soft and gentle their hands, and their arms were fair and manly.

King of Ulla, I left thy love for Næsa. My days are few after him. His funeral honors are performed.

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Go maitheamh a ndiaigh Naoise,
Na faoilidh neach ait talmhan,
No andiaigh Ainnle agus Ardain,
Ainm ni bia ionnsuidh.

Na ndiaigh ni bu beo mise,
Is ar leor liom fad mo beatha,
O chuaidh mo leathan uaimse
Do dhean ait uaighe ceatha.

A fir a thoghlas an fearsadan,
Na dhean an uaimh go docharch,
Biadhfa a bhfocair na huaighe,
Deanadh thuaighe agus ochain.

A ttri fiadha, fa ttri fleadha,
Fa leabaidh dhoibh go minic;
Cuir na thri clasdhne chuaidhe
Or a ccionn fan uaigh, a ghiolla.

A ttri ccoin, fa ttri feadhaic,
Biadh fearta gan luchd fealga,
Thiar conghbala catha,
Thiar dalta Conail Cearnaigh.

Thi hialla na ttri ccoin sin,
Do buain orna ar mo chloidhe,
Is agum do bhiodh a dtaithge,
A bhfeicsin is fa caol é.

Ni riabhar aniamh um aonar,
Acht la deanta bun nuaighe
Gidh minic do bi sibhe,
Agus mise fan uaighnior.

Do cuaidh mo riadharc uaimse,
Air bheicsin huaighe a Naoise
Is geall go bhuigshe manam me,
Ni mairfidh mo lucht caointe.

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Think not that I will survive my love. Ainli and Ardan, I desire not life when you are gone.

Life has no charms now for me. My days are already too many. Delight of my soul, a shower of tears shall fall upon your grave.

Ye men that dig their grave, prepare it wide and deep. I will rest on the bosom of my love. My sighs and groans will go with me to the tomb.

Often were the shields and spears their bed. Lay their strong swords by their heads in the grave.

Their dogs, their hawks,—who will attend them now? The hunters are no more on their hills; the valiant youths of Connal Cairni.

My heart groans to see the collars of their hounds; often did I feed them, but now I weep when they draw near.

Though many times we traversed the solitary waste, I knew no solitude, until the day that your grave was prepared.

My sight begins to fail, when I see thy grave, my Næsa. My life will soon depart, and the voice of my mourners be heard no more.

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As she concluded her lamentations, she sprung into the grave, and, on the breast of Næsa, expired.

Thus ends one of the finest wrought tales, founded on original history, that is to be met with in any language. Should these short extracts excite attention, or awaken curiosity, the whole will soon be published ; and a succession of similar pieces, from ancient Irish manuscripts, will be prepared, with translations, to come forward from the unmerited oblivion in which they are now fast mouldering to decay.

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APPENDIX.

The following literal translation of the poem, which is printed at the conclusion of Neilson's Grammar, with the critical notes, was supplied by a young friend, who has devoted himself with much praiseworthy ardour to the study of our national literature. The Editor, in professing to give the public a reprint of Dr. Neilson's work, did not feel himself authorized to make any alteration in it, but the following translation is absolutely necessary to enable the student to understand the original poem :—

Dear to me that Eastern land,*
Alba, with its wonders,
From which I never would depart,
Had I not come with Næsa.

Dear is Dunfay and Dunfin,
And dear is the Dun above them ;
Dear is Innis Drayon too,
And dear is Dunsuibhne.

Oh, Cullcuan !—oh Cullcuan !
Where Aindle and Ardan would resort,†
Too short there was my stay,
And that of Næsa, in the west of Alba.

* The article is here substituted in place of the possessive pronoun ; for if the pronoun be used, the leading letter of tír should be eclipsed according to rule the 4th, page 88, and will mean *our country* or *land.*

† This line is evidently a corruption ; for, as it stands at present, it is almost unintelligible. According to the edition of the Gaelic Society, in 1808, it is "gur tógead Aindle, mo ruaig," "Whither, alas! Aindle would resort."

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Vale of Laith! oh, vale of Laith!
There beneath soft coverlets I slept;*
Fish, venison, and prime of badger,
Was my repast in the vale of Laith.

Vale of Massan! oh, vale of Massan!
High its hart's tongue, fair its paths,†
In it we enjoy'd a rocking sleep,
Over the grassy harbour of Massan.

Vale of Eithe! oh, vale of Eithe!
There was my first dwelling rais'd;
Beauteous its woods, upon rising,‡
Resort of the sun is the vale of Eithe.

Oh! vale of Archan! oh! vale of Archan!
It was the straight valley of smooth ridge;
A man of his age was not more sprightly
Than my Naesa, in the valley of Archan.

Oh! vale of Daruadh! vale of Daruadh!
My love to each man to whom it is hereditary;
Sweet is the Cuckoo's note on each bending bough,
On the summit o'er the vale of Daruadh.

Dear is Drayno, and its resounding shore—
Dear its waters flowing o'er pure sand;
Never would I have departed from thence
Had I not come with him I loved.

* Translate soft coverlets instead of shady thickets, which wanders a little too far from the text.

† This is here translated, "Fair its paths," which seems to agree better with her description of the vale of Massan than ȝeal a-ȝaṙaiṁ, meaning "white its little stalks."

‡ This is a beautiful simile, when understood, which is very difficult from the way it is written in Irish, for the literal meaning, according to the text, would be ridiculous; but if buaile, which signifies a resort, or any place of shelter, be substituted in place of buaḋaḋ, the present participle of the verb buail, to strike, the meaning will be easily understood, and elegant; Deardra compares the Vale of Eithe to a *buaile*, where the sun loved to linger from its rising till it set. This word, *buaile*, is used at present, for the place where cattle are driven for shelter and change of pasture.

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Farewell East—to Alba from me,
Delightful is the sight of her bays, and valleys green—
Watching the Sons of Usna at the chase,
Delightful it was to sit on the prospect of her cliffs.

The nobles of Alba met at the banquet,
And the sons of Usna, deserving of respect,*
To the daughter of the Earl of Duntreon,
Næsa gave a secret kiss.

He sent her a sportive doe,†
A hind of the forest, and a fawn with it,‡
He went to her on a visit
Returning from the host of Inbherness.

Having heard this news
My head was filled with jealousy,
I go in my boat on the waves
Regardless whether I live or die.

But they followed me swimming,
Both Aindle and Ardan, who ne'er used deceit;
I return with them home—
Two, who would face a hundred in fight.

Næsa gave his word of truth,
And swore thrice in presence of his arms
That on me he would never inflict grief
Till he went to the host of the dead.

The lady of Duntreon likewise gave
Her solemn word and rash vow,
Till death should separate them,
She never would go with man.

* I have put Uisneach in the genitive case, according to rule 10, page 79.

† Eilit baoth, does not mean a hind from the hill. Baoth signifies soft, effeminate, or any thing easily frightened: hence used for timorous.

‡ Aig seems to be the proper word instead of eadh: they are pronounced alike; however, it is the safest way to observe the strict orthography of words. Re a coist, merely means beside it; as le coist na fairrge, by the sea-side.

+ I think this is far fetched — The passage is plain & flatters in its simple sense — Beautiful are its woods, when arising The sunlight falls upon Glen Eicha! — or strikes Braith

Alas! did she hear this night
Næsa to have gone to his grave beneath the clay,
She would weep with sorrow wild,
And I too would weep sevenfold with her.

The day seems long without the children of Usna,
For it was not tiresome to be in their company,
Sons of the king, cause of these my flowing tears,*
Three lions of the hill of Umha.

Three attachments to the daughters of Britain,
Three hawks of the hill of Guilinn,
Sons of a king to whom valour made obeisance,†
And to whom heroes yielded homage.

Three warriors not liberal of homage,
Your fall is the cause of woe—
Three sons of the daughter of Chathfa,
Three supporters of the wars of Culna:

Three who were reared at Aoifi,
To whom the territories around paid tribute,
Three pillars of the headlong bursting battle
Were the three youths of Sgatha,

Three fosterlings that were at Uatha,
Three warriors lasting in strength,‡
Three renowned sons of Usna,
Tis mournful to be in want of you,

* Other editions of this beautiful poem have ꝑe ɳ-ɔlꞇaiȝ ꝺeóꝓaiꝺe, that is, the entertainers of strangers or sojourners, or by whom strangers were entertained; but the above is preferable.

† This line is not easily understood, nor translated—for ꝑiȝ mílꝺe means a warlike king—and being in the singular, can be applied only to one, but the relative pronoun compounded with ꝺo, and the following words include the sons of Usna; so that ꝑiȝ mílꝺe cannot be the proper reading, and on the authority of an other edition, I have adopted mic ꝑiȝ as the proper reading, and the easiest to be understood.

‡ It is difficult to find words exactly corresponding to buaɳ a ꝺ-ꝺeiꝛꝛe, for buaɳ signifies everliving, everlasting, unceasing, and ꝺeiꝛꝛe signifies victory, conquest, &c.

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Their eyebrows were dark brown,*
Their eyelashes bright and light,
Their eyes sparkling and flaming,
Their cheeks as the flame of embers, (wood.)

Their legs as the down of swans,
Their knees nimble and fair,
Soft and delicate their hands,
And their arms fair and manly.

The high king of Ulster, my first bethrothed,†
I forsook him for love to Næsa—
Short will be my life after them;
I will sing their funeral dirge.

That I would live after Næsa
Let no one on earth imagine,
Nor after Aindle and Ardan,
Life to me would not be dear.

* This verse and the one following, is not found in some editions; and would appear ridiculous if translated literally. 'Fuineoga,' I have translated eyelashes, though literally it means a window. The two verses, as far as I can judge of them, seem to be an addition of unmeaning versification.

† This line and the next, are incapable of translation in the way they are, for to translate them would be, "High king of Ulster, I forsook in elopement thy love Næsa; from which it would appear, that addressing the King of Ulster, she told him that she forsook the love of Næsa, which would be contrary to the poem altogether: and as the language of this poem has evidently been changed from what it once was, this word should not have been excepted from the fate of the rest, elo is certainly the ancient orthography, but does not agree with the modern rule—caol le caol agus leathan le leathan, and as the other words have been pruned and adapted to this rule, why not this also? Ealoth is the modern method of writing this word, as is evident from the following line of the beautiful translation of Moore's melodies, by Dr. M'Hale,

Ealochad le mo chuilfhionn 'r mi aimeóchaidh mé an fhoin,
Cho geur leis an ngaithid ta dhan n-oibhir ar dhoin.

Here ealóchad, the first person future, means, I will elope, or escape—or rather, I will fly in elopement; but the meaning of this line will soon appear, by adopting a manuscript reading, as, ard ri Ulad mo cheadfeadh do thaisgeadh é a ghnath Naoise, the translation of which is as above.

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After thee I will not long survive,
For sufficient already is the length of my life—
Since my love has gone from me
I will shed showers of tears over his grave.

Man! who diggest their grave,
Make not their tombs narrow,
For I will be with them in the grave,
Sorrowing, and lamenting.

Their three shields and three spears
Were oft times their bed beneath them;
Place their three swords of steel
Over their heads in the grave—youth.

Their three hounds and three hawks
Shall henceforth be without folk of game,
Three firm supporters of battle,
Three youths of Conall Cearnaigh.

The three collars of their three hounds
Draw sighs from my bursting heart,
For with me they were in keeping,
Therefore their sight is cause of my tears.

I never before was alone
But the day your graves were preparing,
Though often times you and I
Were before in loneliness.

My sight has departed from me
Upon seeing the grave of Næsa,
'Tis short till my spirit flees away,
For my people of lamentation live not.

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MANUSCRIPT CONTRACTIONS.

Besides the abbreviations exhibited in page 3, many contractions are used in the Irish manuscripts. Various tables of them have been compiled, and attempts made to reduce them to general principles; but in a business so very arbitrary and fanciful as that of abbreviating, it may be readily conceived that no systematic arrangement, however ingenious, can be completely satisfactory.

The following tables, originally published by the learned General Vallancey, contain by far the best and most useful list of contractions that has yet appeared.

It is necessary to observe, however, that certain contractions, made according to general rules, have not been inserted in the tables, viz :—

When a vowel is placed over a consonant, it carries the force of ꞃ, and its own power, either before or after the ꞃ ; as,

a	e	ı	o	u
ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ

ꞇꞃa ꞇꞃe ꞇꞃı ꞇꞃo ꞇꞃu.
Or, ꞇaꞃ ꞇeꞃ ꞇıꞃ ꞇoꞃ ꞇuꞃ.

When the small ſ is set over a consonant, it has the force of eaꞃ; if ſ be doubled, the ꞃ must be doubled also; as,

ſ	ſſ
ꝼ	ꝼ
ꝼeaꞃ	ꝼeaꞃꞃ

At the end of the table are inserted various characters, termed ceaꝺ ꝼa eıꞇe, the head of the ridge, or, coꞃ ꝼa ċaꞅáꝺ, the reaper's path. The use of these is as follows :—When a sentence ends in or near the middle of one line, the next sentence begins

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the next line ; and when this line is completed, the vacant space of the line above is filled up, distinguishing the former period by one of these marks. This is the manner in which all the ancient manuscripts are written, thus—

O mj Januajr jr cójr ꝺuiñ ꝺjonꝛcajnꝺ
ar ꝺ-ꝺúꝛ .ↃC. caċa h-ojbꝛe, amuil ata ar
Ojr jr ón ꝺoꝛuꝛ ꝺliġꝺear ꝺjonꝛcajnꝺ
bliaġain aġ ꝺjonꝛcajnꝺ o mj Januajr.

Read,

O mj Januajr jr cójr ꝺuiñ ꝺjonꝛcajnꝺ
ar ꝺ-ꝺúꝛ.
Ojr jr ón ꝺoꝛuꝛ ꝺliġꝺear ꝺjonꝛcajnꝺ
caċa h-ojbꝛe, amuil ata ar bliaġain
aġ ꝺjonꝛcajnꝺ o mj Januajr.

We must begin first with the month of January. For every work ought to commence with the entrance, as the year begins with the month of January.

FINIS.

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Plate 1.

ſt	anur
ang	anur
7	anur
ao	ao
ae	ae
at	alad
agh	agaid
am	amail
ap	ap
ap	app
an	an
aṫ	apa
b	bad nobrd
b	bán
b	bean
b	bann no bonn
bb	d'aibl
bl^n	blíadain
bṁ	bruan
b'	beir
bc	bearc
bl	blád
bṁ	rime
bṫe	brṫe
b's 7	beapead
bṫ	bṫ
b'b	bal ball
cc	ceile
c.d.c	cid' diacha?
cc	ceapc
c	cead
c7	cerd
cl^n	clann
c7	ceann
cc	ceapc
c.	con no ceañ
cl^m	cloidſm'
ch	cṙaiġ
ɔ.ɔ^ll	con. conall
ɔcoṁ	concobṁ
ɔqbɔc.	concobaṙ
ɔe	conaire

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Plate. II.

c n.	cinnac.
c ṡ.	ceadac.
ckr	cluar.
ck e.	clogsom
c x.	ceann.
cp.cx.	cpoid
c b.	crabud
c cr.	crastecat
∆	cpoide
c t.	cpitaige
cptpn.	cpntinnec
coia.	cumpac
cpde l.	cpodeamt
cccce	cuige
d	deit
d d	dempe
d.	cáipde
dfc.	duige
dom.	domán
doinn.	dominall
d 3.	deapg
⁊.	di
do	do
dre	dpine
d.	donn
.d.	cpz-cead
dm.	diamund.
dg	dúrgad
dd	daul
ee.	eile
e.	éipe
e	éirge
en	éimm
eo	éimonn
ſ	ea
e	ea
e.	épéin
fgn	éagnac
fgl.	eaglar
7.	ead
7.	éadan
7m	éadpom
fcc'o	eaccpionna
em	empemon

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Plate III.

f.	fon	gt	glan
f.	fein	gg	greis
f	fon no fion	gl	glas
fg. fs	feans	gl	glon no gleann
f.	frat	ggggg	crige
f.	feas	gl	glas
ft.	fin	gnas	gneasnaċ
ff. ff	daib	gb	gaib
fl	flann		
fl	flait noflesd		
fl.	flesd.	h	uaċas
fn	fneasna	h.	hraig
ftiz	flaiteas	hla.	easla
ff.	bfril	.i.	idon
fz.	fada.	l.	lr
ⓒ	failte.	.f.,	inġean
ⓜ	faine.	im,	imrrio
g	gur	ll	eile
g	gan no go	lc	eiric
g. g.	gaċ	l	eir si
g.	eirge	K	ca no cat
		m.	idir. no eadar

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Plate IV.

l.	cofad.	ńt.n̄t.	uenit.
ll.	dáil	n̄. ń.	nad
t.	lan no lon	e n̄.	eipn̄
t́.	lán	nt.	inte
t.	no. na	n.	nim
m̄.	ima	ꝑc.	oca
m.	míle	nſa	tiſeſima
m̄.	maiṫ	m̄. i.	mhomaron
m̄.	mol	ⓜ.	raſne
m̄. m̄	mad	n̄.	nuad
m̄t.	mapt	oo	oile
mg.	mnaı	o	onn
mꝫ	méad	on̄.	onad
ꝶ.	mb	ꝺ	cipion̄
m̄.	impim	p	per
mmm.	mi n̄tip	p̄	pean̄
m̄.	mom	p̄t	pájpt
w.	tritim	pt	peapla.
lr me	palmipe	pꝫ.	pealad
lé toj.	tuleaclom.	pꝫ.	peadrt
lo mnda.	molmodha.	ſſiiar	phoinriar

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℘ 2 ——— quodest

ꝯ.	cr	ꝛꝯ.	rm.
ꝯꝛ.	crpaċ	ꝛꝺ.	rnd
ꝯ.	ċrm	ꝛt.	rlraȝ
ꝯꝗt.	crcolr̄	rte	rlıȝe
ꝯꝺ8	cucoñaċt	rt	rlán
ꝛꝛ	mm	ꝛt̄	rleaċt
m	rn.	ꝛam̄	ramırl
n̄	raıb		
ꝛꝭ	ruıȝ	ꝛᵹ.	ramırr
ꝛȝ	ꝺaꝛȝe	r̄ȝ	rȝéal
ꝛꝺ	ruaꝺ	ſſ	ꝺaꝛ.
ꝛ	rꝛꝺ	ꝛᶜ	reaꝛc
n̄	raṁ	ꝯ.	tan
ꝛȝ.	ꝺaıȝe	t.	trn
mm.	tríaꝛ	ttt.	tmat
r̄	aċꝺ	t¹.	tol
n̄	ꝺonn	t.	ꝺáılte
ꝛc. ꝛc.	reaꝛc	t	té no teme
ꝛ.	ꝛuaꝺ	ⓔ	ꝺáılte
ꝛ.	reꝺ.	tc. tc.	teaꝛc
ꝛ	reaꝺ	t. t.	tuȝ

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Plate VI.

ᚈᚃ	ᚈᚐᚇᚃ	1. 12
ᚈᚔᚋ	ᚈᚔᚋᚉᚔᚑᚑ	2
ᚅᚏᚐ.	ᚈᚔᚃᚓᚇᚔᚅᚐ	3
ᚓᚏᚐᚃ.	ᚈᚔᚏᚐᚃ	2ᚅᚇ
ᚈᚏᚄ	ᚈᚐᚋᚏᚁ	3ᚁ
ᚈᚏᚐᚑ.	ᚈᚐᚋᚐᚑ	55
ᚠ.	ᚏᚋᚄᚔᚔᚑ	6
ᚏᚋ.	ᚅᚑᚓ	b8.
ᚏᚠ	ᚄᚑᚐᚇ	m9
ᚅᚑᚅᚅ.	ᚅᚑᚑᚔᚐᚋ.	9ċ
ᚏ.	ᚉᚏᚔᚃ	ᚃᚑ
ᚏᚃ.	ᚅᚔᚏᚃᚓ	ᚉ
ᚏᚔ: ᚑᚏ	ᚄᚑᚔᚐᚑ	ᚉᚔ
ᚏ	ᚄᚋ.	ᚔ
ᚄᚠᚠ.ᚋ.	ᚁᚓᚐᚈᚋᚔᚅ	ᚔ
ᚇᚁ. ᚅᚁ.	ᚇᚏᚔᚑ. ᚅᚏᚔᚑ	
ᚃᚁ. ᚈᚁ.	ᚃᚏᚔᚑ ᚈᚏᚔᚑ	
ᚉᚇ ᚇᚁ.	ᚉᚅᚑᚇ	
ᚑ	ᚄᚁ	

The Ancient

HDTCQ MGNgY R AO

BLFSN

Example.

Druid

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